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# THE BEE.
WASHINGTON

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## COL. J. W. DOUGLASS.

One of the most distinguished men as Commissioner of the District of Columbia was Col. John W. Douglass, ex-Commissioner of the District of Columbia under the Harrison administration.

Col. Douglass, while he was Commissioner, was criticised because he refused to remove democrats from office. He always maintained that the

offices were equally divided, and although the republicans of the District of Columbia reported Col. Douglass to President Harrison and the National Committee, he still maintained that the offices were equally divided. Long before ex-Commissioner M: M. Parker was made Commissioner he joined in with the republicans and declared that more democrats were holding office than republicans.

Col. Parker was always regarded a true friend of the negro, but the moment he was made Commissioner he not only retained democrats, but he removed colored and white republicans, and said he was compelled to find a place for Gen. E. W. Whitaker by the displacement of a colored republican for a white republican, whom he said was in need of a place.

Col. Parker has always maintained that it was his intention to find a better place for the colored republican, but he was prevented from doing so by the colored republican's resignation.

Col. Parker informed the editor of the BEE that he was under the impression that Col. Douglass was wrong, but since he had been appointed Commissioner he found out that he was in the wrong. One thing about Col. Parker, he would always admit when he was in the wrong.

Col. Douglass has always been right. He was one of the best friends the republican party had on the board of Commissioners. He was a stern, honest and a positive man. The republisans lost a good and stern friend when he was defeated for reappointment.

As a good and sound republican, his record strnds unimpeached. As Commissioner of the District of Columbia, his equal have never been on the board. There is an exception in the case of Col. Ross.

As a democrat Col. Ross is as great a man as Col. Douglass is a republican.

No matter what the enemies of Col. Douglass may say, he is a man among men.

As Commissioner of Internal Revenue under Gen. Grant, Col. Douglass was found with the republicans when wanted.

The BEE cannot say too much for this civilian and soldier.

No honor is too great for the republicans to bestow on Col. John W. Douglass. No matter what his political enemies say of him, he is honest and true to his friends.

## A KICKER.

ALBANY JOHNSON AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

Wm. W. Johnsoa, who some time ago had for sale a medicine called the Golden Seal or some kind of seal, is again kicking in the traces. Johnson was at one time a republican, and when he was removed from the State committee he joined the democratic party. He is now kicking against the civil rights bill and the mover of that bill, Mr. Charles W. Anderson. Johnson is a natural born kicker, especially when the democrats have a barrel in sight.

He now declares that everything is wrong with that bill, simply because it aims to protect the negroes of New York.

Johnson is a deposed negro republican, and now he finds fault with everything done by republican leaders.

Writes a correspondent: "Mr. Andrew Gleason is one of the old wheelhorse republicans of the District, and deserves the undivided support of all consistent, well-meaning men. That he has given entire satisfaction, none can doubt."

## THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

### HON. JOHN R. LYNCH GIVES HIS VIEWS.

Hon. John R. Lynch, ex-Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, was seen by a representative of the BEE on Wednesday, and had a talk with him on the political outlook.

Mr. Lynch, who is a good, sound talker, was asked what he thought of the campaign of 1896. Mr. Lynch said:

"Every indication points to a grand republican victory in 1896. The mistake of 1892 will not be repeated. The present generation has not lived under any other than a protective tariff. Democratic victory in 1894 did not have any material effect upon the industries of the country for three reasons."

The BEE. What are they?

"First. The result was so close and doubtful that it was not accepted by either yarty as a change in the public sentiment of the country with regard to the fiscal policy of the government.

"Second. While the democratic party had control of the executive departments of the government, the republicans practically controlled the legislative department.

"Third. The democratic party, through the influence of Samuel J. Randall, was less pronounced in favor of free trade in 1884 than it was in 1892. The platform and the candidates of 1892 being so pronounced in favor of free trade, a majority of the American people thought they would try the experiment of a change, under the mistaken notion that it would do no harm even if it should do no good. It is unnecessary to say they don't feel that way now. And yet the democrats have done very little in the direction of free trade."

The BEE. What do you think of the democratic tariff legislation?

"The tariff bill they passed is but a slight modification of the McKinley bill. The disaster to the country, therefore, is not the result of what they have done, but it is because the elections of 1892 gave them the power to do what they declared they would do. Having the power to do what they said they would do, the country took it for granted that they meant what they said, and disaster therefore followed. If it could have been foreseen that, in spite of the democratic victory of 1892 there would be no material change in the fiscal policy of the government, Cleveland's second election would have been as harmless upon the industries of the country as was his first. The country is now beginning to get back upon a solid basis, not on account of anything the democrats have done, but because the elections of 1894 have destroyed their power for further mischief. But with Southern republicans the tariff as well as the financial question must necessarily be secondary and subordinate. The paramount question or issue with them is human rights and manhood suffrage,"

The BEE. What about the Southern republicans?

"Southern republicans are living under a despotic and tyrannical oligarchy. Our votes are suppressed by violence, neutralized by fraud, and destroyed through legal tricks and dishonest constitutional evasions. It is therefore useless for Southern republicanns to consider and discuss the tariff, the financial question, or any other question pertaining to the policy of the government until we have the right to pass judgment upon them at the ballot box. It is only to the republican party we can look for relief. It is the party of justice, fair play and equal rights. It has not done for the cause of justice and equal rights all that it could have done and should have done, but it has done all that has been done. While the great mass of Southern republicans are in accord with the republicans of the country upon the tariff and the financial questions, those who are not in accord with it upon these questions will nevertheless loyally support it in 1896, because it is sound upon what to them is the paramount question or issue before the American people—human rights and manhood suffrage; free, fair and honest elections North, South, East and West; and that every man, whether he be black or white, shall have one vote at each and every election, and that that vote shall be counted for the man and the party for whom it is polled.

There was a pleasant gathering at he residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Savoy, 415 E street, northeast, on last Wednesday evening. The occasion was the forty-eighth anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Sidney Savoy. A few of the young associates of Miss Georgia, the only daughter, who is a very amiable young lady, were present. Mrs. Savoy is a very attractive lady, and no one would take her to be forty-eight.

## HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

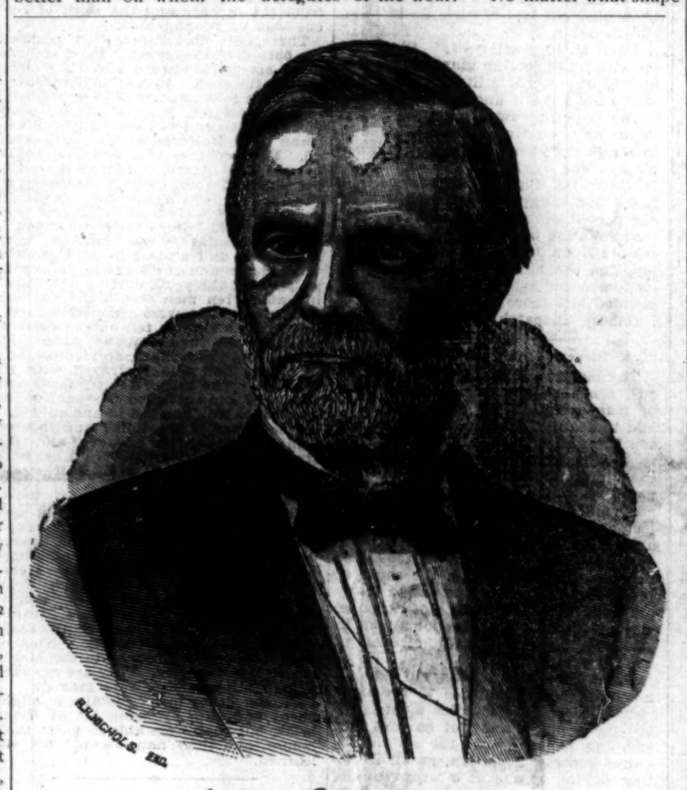
The king of financiers in this country is Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio. There is no man in this country who has a more comprehensive knowledge of the finances of this country than the distinguished Senator from the State of Ohio.

Senator Sherman is a firm friend and associate of the Hon. Wm. McKinley, jr. Senator Sherman is authority on finances. At a time when the country was on the eve of a financial crisis, while he was Secretary of the Treasury, he so manipulated the financial question that he was called the Nestor of the Senate on this great money question.

Senator Sherman should have been nominated for President of the United States at the time the late Jame A. Garfield was nominated and elected, but through the treachery of his so-called friends he was sold out. Again, Senator Sherman came to the front and this time he was sold out by Republican delegates from the South.

There is no man who has the confidence and respect of the people of the United States more than Senator Sherman.

There is one thing certain that he is a safe man, and if there is any dark horses to bring up at the next Republican convention the BEE knows of no better man on whom the delegates




John Sherman

could concentrate than Senator Sherman. He may be advanced in years, but his views are just as new and his power of speech as vigorous as any man in the Senate.

He has always advocated the claims of the Negroes and they have always found in him a friend and a defender. He is the strongest man in the State of Ohio to-day, and the philosopher of the Senate on finance. In future ages, when this country will be the most advanced and the most civilized, John Sherman's name will stand before the world as the true defender of liberty and the prince of financiers.

## ALABAMA NOTES.

TUSKEGEE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
Tuskegee, Ala., Aug. 20, 1895.

Mrs. B. T. Washington arrived here on the 10th inst. She has been absent since school closed on a short vacation.

Tuskegee's base ball team met and dafeated the Montgomery Blues, of Montgomery, Ala., recently. Tuskegee now holds the championship of the State.

Work on our new science hall is now being pushed forward with vigor.

Our boys have a new yell for Tuskegee. It is, "Rah! Rah! Rah! Wah! Wah! We! T-s-k-e-g-e-e—Tuskegee—Ah-h!"

A number of our industrial departments opened on the 15th.

J. FISHER.

## SCOTT ACQUITTED.

Charles Scott, the Anacostia politician who was charged with an assault on John A. Moss, a lawyer, was acquitted by a jury in Judge Mills court Wednesday afternoon.

Lawyers Jones and Langston defended Mr. Scott.

Subscribe to the BEE.

## OUR CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENCE.

EXTRACTS FROM POLITICAL FIREWORKS.

To the Editor of the BEE.

SIR:—I owe you an apology for taking up so much of your time and space. "Calvin's enemies are passing the bulk of the resolutions," and the senatorial head-standing feat will be performed at Columbus, Ohio, rather than at Frankfort, Ky. Joe won't reverse his attitude. "He makes himself a law unto himself." Standing on his head is not in it

Hokey comes up smiling to "the administration pie-counter." Hope he will be a good boy and stay with the old Lady after she goes out of business in March, 1897.

"Among the things that were and are no more, the free-silver craze will be numbered." says a Virginian. This comes from the false statements that silver is dying in the West and South. But when they bury free American silver the "gold-bug" will be in his hole close by the twining woodbine.

"Hoke Smith doesn't see anything inconsistent in having been a silver man a few years ago." Perhaps this is so, and perhaps "a good many people will agree with him before the next election." But he will not find them among the Grand Army men, their sons, or friends, if they see him first.

Most of the old ex-Confederates are too old to admire the double turning act.

"A new leadership is the watch-word of the hour. "No matter what shape the revolution takes," there will hardly be Negroes enough disfranchised to stem the bimetallic tide.

"So-called 'leaders' among his own race" should get "in the front rank of the opposition to ballot reform" in the South. It means no good to the Negro in the South. They have been "foolishly advised."

Writing about silver dollars, says one: "The Government can make them, but it can't make them circulate." Why? How? Where? Why all the money we do see in circulation is either silver or paper, and much of it is in silver certificates, fifty-cent paper dollars; fifty-cent paper dollars that will buy just as much bread and meat as a hundred-cent gold dollar.

We have now on the market 9,162,750 of these fifty-cent paper dollars. It is they with the noble Bland standard dollar that are doing the internal exchange of our country, especially in the West and South. All that is required is to legalize our silver dollar, let overboard that two hundred and eleven million Jonah, and the world will follow Uncle Sam or get left.

They tell us if we stop the circulation of two hundred and eleven millions of dollars in National bank notes it will ruin us, because there will be only nine hundred and fifty millions of dollars left in the other monies of the country. What would have happened had they stopped the circulation of five hundred millions in United States notes? How many dollars in current money would have been left? Are one billion one hundred and sixty-one million dollars more secure in the hands and under the control of corporations than in the hands of the general Government? Who will answer? Yet a fellow in Virginia says: "Let the Government * * * go out of the banking business, leaving the people free to establish their own banks and make loans among themselves. We want honest, sound money." Here we have that "honest sound" again—tells such a lie on its face and in itself. Who are the people but the Government? What's more honest than the money of the whole people?

Yours truly,
J. O. BUTLER.

Congressman George W. Murray will speak at the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church next Wednesday night.

## VALKYRIE III SAFE IN PORT.

**HER HAS A ROUGH PASSAGE, BUT MEETS WITH NO MISHAP.**

**Challenger Crosses the Ocean in 22 Days 9 Hours From Gourock, Scotland—She is a White-Hulled Craft of Great Power and Enormous Beam—Said to be 15 Minutes Faster Than Britannia Over a Forty-Mile Course—Apparently Larger Than Defender or Vigilant—To be Dry-docked and Fitted for Racing.**

New York, Aug. 19.—Lord Dunraven's challenger for the America's cup, the yacht Valkyrie, arrived here last evening after a voyage of 22 days, 9 hours, 17 minutes. She was sighted off Fire Island a little after three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was then sailing under mainsail, topsail, jib, staysail and jigger. She was making great headway in the stiff north-west breese that was blowing. When twenty miles this side of Fire Island she took a line from a tow, which brought her safely into Quarantine shortly before ten o'clock.

Her tender, the City of Bridgeport, with Mr. Arthur Glennie, Lord Dunraven's friend, on board, went out to meet her as soon as she was reported, and escorted her up the bay.

The Valkyrie looked remarkably well after her journey across the Atlantic and the only signs of any bad weather experienced were a few scratches on the white paint on her bow. As she came along she seemed to go through the water very easily, made a very small bow wave and pounded very little. She seemed to be a remarkably powerful craft and looked much bigger than the Defender.

Her bow is long and fine and cuts the water easily. Her counter is low, and when she heels will greatly increase her length, giving her more sail-carrying power. She is a very beamy boat, and appeared to be fully twenty-six feet wide amidship. She looked rather odd in her cruising rig. The bowsprit is outboard about three feet. The main mast is a fair-sized one, and from its peak fluttered Lord Dunraven's blue and yellow private signal, while from the jigger flew the English ensign.

Capt. Cranfield had all told forty-two men and a dog on board, and the men are a fine looking lot. Capt. Cranfield talked freely about the yacht and the trip over. He said: "The voyage has been uneventful. We had head winds and light weather for a good part of the way, which made it somewhat tedious. The crew enjoyed splendid health and no damage was done to the yacht. We left Gourock at 2.38 p. m. on July 27.

"The tug Vanguard took us as far as Malin Head, and there we began our voyage. On Sunday, the 11th, we sighted Cape Race and have made the 1,000 miles from there in just a week. Our best day's run was 250 miles and our worst 60 miles. We shall get the boat in racing trim as soon as possible and in less than a week will be sailing 'tuning up' for the big race."

"How much better do you think the Valkyrie is than the Britannia over a thirty-mile course?"

"We beat the Britannia nineteen minutes in a fifty-mile race, and the Valkyrie was not in trim then. I think she is at least fifteen minutes faster than the Prince of Wales' boat over the America cup course. The Britannia is going much faster this season that she ever went. After her first race several tons of led were put on, which very much improved her stability."

Capt. Cranfield then asked about the Defender, and seemd pleased that she had not shown herself to be faster than she has. There was a merry twinkle in his eyes when he was asked if Valkyrie would win. He quietly replied: 'We'll try hard to."

As soon as the Valkyrie was taken in tow the crew got to work and unbent all her cruising sails.

This morning her spars will be taken out. The English yacht was towed up through the Gedney and Swash channels and reached Quarantine at 9.40 o'clock. The doctor soon passed her, and then she was taken up to Liberty Island and anchored there for the night.

The yacht's tender, the City of Bridgeport, anchored by her side, and Arthur Glennie, Lord Dunraven's friend, went aboard at once and congratulated Capt. Cranfield on his successful trip.

Valkyrie's white hull suggests that of the Defender, with its sharp prow and immense overhanging aft; but amidships the great beam suggested the Vigilant's lines. Valkyrie appeared to have less freeboard than either Vigilant or Defender. A narrow gold band relieved the plain whiteness of her sides. Her deck was like that of Defender, flush and without break. There is no cockpit forward of the tiller, and the house amidships is very small.

A cleat runs along the deck on each side for the sailors to brace their feet against when the boat is doing windward work. The Defender was the first cup racer to show this innovation. The Valkyrie has a temporary wheel rigged to her tiller, but this will be replaced by the regulation English stick for racing.

Her passage from Malin Head, where she dropped her tug, on the other side, to Sandy Hook, 2,870 nautical miles, took her 21 days, 9 hours and 30 minutes, an average of 129 miles a day.

The Vigilant, last April, made 2,934 miles, from The Lizard to Sandy Hook, in 18 days, 1 hour and 45 minutes, a daily average of 168 miles, but the Vigilant had more favorable weather than Valkyrie III. has experienced. The Dunraven cutter made the ocean voyage without serious mishap, and, although her time breaks no record, she has made a remarkable trip.

Lord Dunraven will sail the challenger in the cup races.

## DR. DANIEL H. WILLIAMS.

The new surgeon in chief of the Freedman's Hospital is Dr. Daniel H. Williams, of Chicago, Ill.

He is a young man of practical experience and ability. Some have said that he was appointed as a colored democrat. He is no politician, nor does he profess to be a party man. His profession is that of physician and surgeon, and because he was appointed by a democrat it is not sufficient to to presume that he is a democrat or a republican. If he is a democrat, there are republicans who are willing and and ready to serve under him, and have been glad to take slices of his democratic pies.

He has made several improvements and changes at the hospital, especially the displacement of ignorant and unkind nurses who had charge of the sick and appointed in their stead cultured, refined, and educated young colored ladies. He has recommended, in his annual report, a new building to cost not less than $75,000. If there ever was need for a new building, it is now at the Freedman's Hospital. This is a move in the right direction, and if Dr. Williams succeeds in securing this amount he will have erected a monument to the colored people in this country.

Dr. Williams may have views different from those who does not agree with him, but he never fails to look out for the interest of those in the hospital and the young medical student who is striving to obtain an education. The system that he has established enables the young medical student to be more experienced in the different classes of diseases.

After a young man graduates from the medical department of Howard University he is appointed as one of the interns. He remains in the hospital one year, and while there he comes in contact with all classes of cases. This is commendable on the part of Dr. Williams.

He is a positive character, and when he makes up his mind to do a thing he does it whether it pleases or displeases his friends. He dislikes deception, and he is not slow to show it. No one can tell what he intends to do until it is done.

He has established an ambulance system, which is quite an acquisition to the hospital.

The system that he has established at the hospital is practical and like clock-work. A visit to the hospital will satisfy the most prejudiced mind.

## COLLAPSE OF A CHURCH AT DETROIT

**One Man Killed and Three Others Hurt by Falling Walls.**

Detroit, Aug. 17.—A wind storm cause a fatal accident at the United Presbyterian Church, which is being erected a Twelfth street and Grand River avenue When the squall came portions of the fron and rear walls collapsed, several me being buried from ladders and scaffold and buried in the ruins.

Frank Senova, bricklayer, was taken ou dead, his body being frightfully mangled Chris Johnson, foreman of the bricklayers and Jesse North, bricklayer, were dug ou of the cellar and Frederick Dakorf, la borer, was carried down the cellar. Thei injuries were not serious.

## FELL UNDER THE WHEELS.

**James McGinnis, of Richmond, Mass. Killed by the Cars Near Chatham.**

Chatham, Aug. 19.—James McGinnis whose father resides at Richmond Mass., fell from an east-bound freigh train three miles east of this statio yesterday morning and his right foo and left hand were crushed. A west bound train brought him to this statio and he was aken to the County Alms house at Ghent. His foot and arm wer amputated, but as the loss of blood ha been so great before assistance came he survived the operaton but a few mo ments. McGinnis was noticed to be rid ing on the bumpers and apparentl asleep as the train passed through thi village, and there being a curve wher the accident happened, it is supposed that he was thrown from the train whil asleep.

## OHIO DEMOCRATS MEET TO-MORROW.

**Kilbourne Follows Campbell and Refuse to be a Candidate.**

Springfield, O., Aug. 19.—The silver and anti-silver men opened their respective headquarters to-day for the Democratic State Convention to-morrow. The lines have been drawn even in the local reception committee, whic divided into campaign parties in the work.

Kilbourne to-day in a letter forbids the use of his name in the Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Governor.

Did you see the BEE.

It is the town talk.

The demand for the BEE last week was great.

It was a surprise to the Colored American,

Instead of swallowing the BEE it has swallowed the Colored American.

If you don't believe it call and see.

The people want a live paper as well as a clean one.

The BEE is greater than any Colored American in existence.

If you want all the news, read the Bee.

When you see it in the Bee it is so.

Albany Johnson, of Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y., is again on the fence.

McKinley will be elected President of the United States.

Senator Quay is on top.

Be what you are and not what you are not.

People pretend that they are with you, but only waiting an opportunity to knife you.

Be honest with your friends, as you may have to borrow from them some day.

Don't betray your friends, you may need them when you are in trouble.

Never betray the girl you love.

If you meet a woman by the wayside always treat her politely.

Never bee too familiar with anyone.

A good man will not lie to you.

James A. Ross is in Des Moines, Iowa.

He is a candidate for political honors.

The more friendly disposed you are towards some people the less you are appreciated.

When thieves fall out honest men will get their dues.

You should be truthful in all you say.

Some men think they know it all.

If you meet a woman by the way side, let her have her say.

It is dangerous to take a man in your confidence who shows his teeth and gums.

Don't believe all you hear.

One tale is good until another is told.

Oliver Black is a candidate for school trusstee.

He wants it badly.

The Commissioners, if they make a change, will appoint educated men on the board.

Negro democrats may now turn to be republicans.

Speak well of your neighbor, you may ask him to do you a favor some day.

Don't tell the world that you nave loaned your friend money.

The world gives you credit for better sense.

You have been a poor man yourself.

Honest people will do honest acts.

It is an old saying and a true one, never desert an old friend for a new one.

The Bee will keep you posted.

You must not be without the Bee.

## PERSONALS.

Miss Carrie R. Gray left the city for New Bedford, Mass., this week.

Mr. J. F. Brooks, the brother of Dr. Brooks, who had his leg amputated, is a great deal better.

Rev. D. S. Scott, of Arkansas, is in the city, the guest of Rev. W. Bishop Johnson.

feed store corner of New Hampshire avenue and U street.

**$3000** [illegible] teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount in money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420 Augusta, Maine.

Advertise in the BEE.

## BUNCE WAS TO SEIZE HAVANA

### SPAIN'S QUICK PROMISE TO PAY THE MORA CLAIM EXPLAINED.

**Our Government's Plan to Get Mora's Interests From Spain—Squadron Would Have Been Sent to Take and Hold the Port Had Not the Claimant Waived the Interest—The Claim is Now Settled, and $1,500,000 in Gold Will Be Paid Over by the Madrid Government on September 15.**

Washington, Aug. 21.—After many years of controversy, the claim of Antonio Maximo Mora, a naturalized American citizen, against the Government of Spain for the value of his sugar plantations in Cuba, has been amicably settled, or practically so, for Spain has until September 15 to make the payment. Spain's final and positve agreement to pay at an early date was made some time ago, but since the Cabinet council at Madrid committed the Government to that promise a difficulty arose through a further decision of the council not to pay the interest on the claim, amounting to about $800,000. It was believed at the time that this attitude of the Cabinet would result in serious difficulty between the United States and Spain. The patience of the Washington Government had been worn out through Spain's persistent policy of making promises and then failing to keep them.

So seriously did this Government view the refusal to pay the interest that a plan that might have involved the United States in war with Spain, but probably would not, was decided on by the President, Secretary Olney and Secretary Herbert. This was no less than an intention to seize Havana and hold that port until the Spanish Government laid down the amount of the interest, or until customs revenues amounting to the full interest had been collected at the Havana custom house by the United States officers who would be placed in charge. The statement that this plan was practically arranged is made on the best authority. In coming to such a serious conclusion the Administration found a precedent in the recent action of Great Britain in seizing the port of Corinto, Nicaragua, for the purpose of collecting indemnity claimed for subjects who had suffered at the hands of the Nicaraguan Government during the Mosquito troubles.

Rear-Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, now cruising in New England waters, was selected as the officer to command the expedition to Havana, and his fleet was to consit of the New York, the Montgomery, the Raleigh and the Minneapolis, at present composing the squadron of evolution; the Cincinnati, now at Key West, and such other vessels as could be prepared for service in time. It is stated in this connection that the evolutions which the strategic squadron is supposed to be practising along the Atlantic coast are merely designed to satisfy curiosity as to the assemblage of such a large number of vessels. There was little doubt in the minds of those who arranged the plan for the seizure of Havana that Spain would pay the indemnity quickly when she learned of the character of the persuasion to be employed by this Government.

The waiver of Mora, however, with regard to the interest obviates the necessity of carrying out the plan which Spain, by prompt payment, would probably not have allowed to proceed farther than the receipt of an ultimatum that the interest must be paid or Havana would be seized.

The agreement between Spain, the United States and Mora was arranged after repeated conferences between Secretary Olney, Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, and Mora's attorney. Secretary Olney is at Falmouth, and Senor de Lome at Swampscott, and Mora and his attorney were summoned to Massachusetts to sign the agreement. Mora waives all claim for interest, and Spain, represented by Senor de Lome, agrees to make the payment on September 15. The principal of the claim is $1,500,000, and it is to be paid in Spanish gold. When the agreement was made Mora asked that the money be paid to a representative of the United States or his attorney, either in Washington or Madrid, but Senor de Lome insisted that it should be paid to Mora's attorney by Martinez Campos, the Captain-General of Cuba, in Havana. This dispute could not be arranged, and does not appear in the articles of agreement.

## ALL SAVED IN 45 MINUTES.

**Steamer Carrying 100 Americans and 450 Lives Sunk in the Channel.**

London, Aug. 21.—The steamship Seaford, with 450 passengers, including more than 100 Americans, travelling from Paris to London, collided in midchannel at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a few minutes later the vessel foundered.

All on board were saved by the Lyon, the colliding vessel, of the same line. The Seaford was one of the finest ships in the New Haven-Dieppe service, which is much patronized by Americans.

**Earthquake in Kentucky.**

Maysville, Ky., Aug. 21.—An earthquake shock has been felt in this vicinity, accompanied by a rumbling sound, that lasted one minute, and scared people out of their houses. Clocks were stopped, dishes were rattled and tables were toppled over. The vibrations passed from east to west.

**Kentucky Women for Jury Service.**

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 21.—Judge Sanfley, of the Thirteenth Judicial District, will try the case of W. U. Stivers against Miss Catherine West for breach of promise. He will have a jury of six men and six women to try the case.

**Chief Engineer Ezra J. Whittaker Dead.**

Watertown, Aug. 21.—Ezra J. Whittaker, retired Chief Engineer of the Atlantic Squadron of the United States Navy, died at Sackett's Harbor yesterday from heart disease. He was fifty-six years old.

**Death of Leonard W. Volk, Sculptor.**

Chicago, Aug. 19.—Deonard W. Volk, the noted sculptor, died suddenly at his summer home at Oceola, Wis., yesterday. He was sixty-seven years old and was famous as a modeler of portrait busts.

## A WEST POINT HEROINE

**Saved a Cadet's Commission by Claiming a Cigarette Dropped by the Youth.**

Hundreds of pretty girls participated in the graduating festivities at West Point.

But the queen of them all was a black-eyed young woman from Michigan, whose health will be drunk at every army post where the young officers of 1895 are stationed, and the story of whose ready wit and audacity will be a West Point legend for years to come.

Four marks against a cadet render him liable to dismissal, as cadets call it, "found." Despite the strict rules against smoking some of the young sters run the chances of slyly puffing cigarettes, and, having no pockets, carry them inside the bands of their caps The last day of the four-year course found one cadet with three marks against his record. His commission in the army was almost in sight, and he was hastening to the last duty he would have to perform under the rigid discipline of the academy.

On the walk in front of Officers' Row he met the charming young woman from Michigan with the strictest of the tactical officers stationed at the point. After saluting as required the cadet raised his cap to the pretty girl and a cigarette fell to the ground at the tactical man's feet. For a moment the cadet was almost paralyzed. A vision of the four black marks and a sense of the danger of being dismissed at the last hour came upon him.

The officer did not see the cigarette fall from the cap, but his eye lighted upon it at his feet. The cadet stopped and stood at attention while the officer looked at him for a moment and then sternly said: "I shall be obliged to report you for smoking, sir." The young woman saw the situation and before another word could be said stepped betwen the two men.

"This is not his cigarette," she exclaimed to the tactical officer, looking him unflinchingly in the face. There was a moment of strained silence.

"Captain, you shall not report that cadet for smoking," she went on hurriedly, a flush mounting to her cheeks. "The cigarette is not his, but mine. I dropped it. I know it is shameful for me to confess that I do such a thing as to smoke, but lots of girls do it," and she forced a little laugh. "You will not tell on me, will you?" She went on with an appealing glance that penetrated the stern military breast. "I would not have it known."

The Captain vowed promises. His honor as a gentleman compelled him to accept the young woman's word, but his eye was fixed upon the cadet.

"Come on, Captain, or we will be late," said the girl in triumph, and as she passed she gave the cadet a smile that stole his heart away. That night the old stone buildings resounded with joy, and the next day, when his diploma was handed to the cadet, she applauded him more than anyone else.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

**Bicycle Riding and Health.**

The bicycle is an old story, but some still consider it an undignified means of transportation, or even dangerous and unhealthy. Dr. John B. Richardson has written a most sensible article in the Medical Record on the use of the bicycle from a professional standpoint, in which he takes a very moderate and conservative view of the subject, and in no way shows himself to be a prejudiced enthusiast.

Driving not only allows too little exercise, but is too often the cause of indigestion, sleeplessness and many other disorders due to lack of exercise; while walking is too slow for a man in a hurry. The happy medium seems to be a bicycle.

Great care is necessary to have a machine that is suitable to the individual rider. The handles must be in the right place, and not so low that stooping is necessary; the saddle requires especial attention, as an ill-fitting saddle, or one at a wrong angle, causes great discomfort, and soon wearies.

Avoid riding like a jack-knife or indulging in too many spurts. In riding uphill mouth-breathing may be necessary, but in general the mouth should be closed, and long-distance runs can only do harm. The pedals should be far enough away to make the rider stretch his legs out to full length while riding, and the erect position is the most healthful. Dr. Richardson sums up as follows:

"Rapid riding, or riding long distances at a rapid rate, is injurious in many ways to every rider, unless gradual and careful training has been gone through with that object. Gentle and moderate bicycle riding increases vitality, improves and enlarges lung and breathing capacity, develops the muscular (general) as well as special systems or sets, as also the heart's power; increase the appetite and the powers of digestion and assimilation, thereby adding to capacity for life and increased longevity; stimulates action of skin, and thereby eliminates more rapidly and perfectly effete materials from the system, thus aiding the kidneys when they are temporarily unable to perform their functions perfectly or are organically diseased; is an excellent means for mental and physical diversion; causes many indolent persons and those who lead sedentary lives to exercise more freely, being pleasurable and easy to take after mastering the machine; is one of our best simple measures in the treatment of cases of insomnia; and last, but not least, is an agent in the moral culture of individuals in pleasurably diverting their demands for occupation, thus answering the place of crowded rooms where companionship is sought."

**Strong Brains.**

A mild bit of repartee is reported as having occurred between the poet Saxe and Oliver Wendell Holmes. They were talking about brain fever when Mr. Saxe remarked:

"I once had a severe attack of brain fever myself."

"How could you have brain fever?" asked Dr. Holmes, smiling. "It is only strong brains that have brain fever."

"How did you find that out?" asked Saxe.

**It Was Immaterial.**

A country bridegroom, when the bride hesitated to pronounce the word obey, remarked to the officiating clergyman, "Go on, measter; it don't natter. I can make her."—Tid-Bits.

## 6 MEN KILLED; 5 WILL DIE

### EXPLOSION OF A FURNACE AT THE CARNEGIE STEEL WORKS.

**Terrible Accident Due to the Fall of a "Hang" into the Molten Metal Generating a Large Quantity of Gas—Top of the Furnace Clogged by Coal and Men Sent to Remove it Killed Outright—All but One of the Victims Were Hungarians—Fire Follows—Fifteen Men Badly Burned.**

Pittsburg, Aug. 20.—An explosion at furnace H, of the Carnegie Steel Company at Braddock, at 5 o'clock this morning, killed nine men, injured sixteen more and destroyed $30,000 worth of property. Five of the injured will die. All of the killed and injured were Hungarians except James Harrison, the foreman. Their names have not been obtained. The explosion was due to a "hang" in the furnace, which suddenly loosened and dropped into the molten metal below, generating an immense quantity of gas so suddenly that it could not escape by the ordinary means, and the explosion followed.

A few minutes before the explosion occurred one of the top fillers dumped a barrel of coal into the furnace which he had forgotten. This clogged the top of the furnace and prevented the gas escaping. Seventeen men in charge of James Harrison were sent to the top of the furnace to remove the obstruction. All were closely crowded around the bell of the furnace, removing the material which had been dumped on it, when there was a terrific explosion and men, barrows, tools and material were hurled in all directions.

Only one man was killed instantly. He was blown from the furnace top, along the metal roadway to the elevator shaft, down which he fell, and striking on a car was cut in two, one-half of his body falling on one side of the car and the other half on the other side.

The explosion was heard all over Braddock. A relief committee was quickly organized, and went to the top of the furnace, where lay fifteen men, bleeding, torn, burned and dying. The flames and smoke were still coming from the furnace and the work of rescue was very dangerous.

Three men died before they reached the bottom of the elevator shaft and the other six died between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. As fast as the injured men were taken out they were removed to an improvised hospital in the company's office and the company's physicians from McKeesport were summoned. Five of the men were so badly burned and terribly injured that the physicians did not deem it necessary to remove them to a hospital, as death seemed only a few moments off and nothing could relieve their sufferings.

The contents of the furnace were blown out and scattered for hundreds of yards around the furnace, falling in all parts of the yard, cutting and burning about ten men who were working below, but none were serously injured.

The fierce shower fell on the carpenter shop of the company, about 100 yards from the furnace, and it was soon in flames and was destroyed with its contents. The bell of the furnace was shattered and scattered. The roof of the cast house was crushed in and ruined.

The homes of the killed and injured men were near the furnace and the streets in that vicinity were filled with a mass of weeping and half-crazed women and children.

The names of the killed are: Steve Havrela, cut in twain, 32 years of age, leaves wife and two children; Joseph Tukay, 38 years of age, burned, leaves wife and four children; Joseph Copp, burned, 32 years, single; John Meka, burned, 25 years of age, single; John Pookopovec, burned, 25 years, single; John Grucha, burned, 30 years, single. All were Poles and Hungarians except Crucha, who was a German. Nine of the injured were brought to the Mercy Hospital in this city. They are reported to be resting easily. Five may die.

Fifteen other men sustained slight burns and cuts by being hit by flying brick, but they were able to go to their homes, and their names could not be learned.

## HAMILTOM FISH, JR., IN LIMBO AGAIN.

**He Creates a Disturbance at the New York Casino and is Arrested.**

New York, Aug. 20.—Hamilton Fish, Jr., nephew of Speaker Fish, was locked up in the West Thirtieth street station last night, charged with disorderly conduct. Fish, who is a well-built six-footer, was on the Casino roof with several friends, and about 11 o'clock became engaged in a discussion with one of the waiters about the price of a round of drinks.

When a policeman appeared one of Fish's friends paid the amount in dispute, 40 cents, and when the policeman requested Fish to leave the building he demurred. The policeman again ordered him to leave, and upon his refusal to do so made a prisoner of him and took him to the station house.

At the station house Fish said he was James Brighton, 23 years old, a reporter on the Illustrated American, and lived at 708 Third avenue. Young Fish was badly used up recently in a battle with a waiter at Howell's Quogue.

## BIG FISH CAUGHT AT OCEAN GROVE.

**Seal Captured on the Beach and a Seven Foot Shark in the Nets.**

Asbury Park, Aug. 20.—A seal four and one-half feet long and weighing bout 150 pounds was caught in the surf at the Ocean Grove fishing pier yesterday afternoon by Malcolm Shackleford, of Richmond, Va.

Bathers who saw it mistook the seal for a dog. The seal attempted to swim around the pier, and was cast close to the shore by a big wave. Mr. Shackleford jumped in the surf and caught the seal by the tail.

W. H. Carpenter, of New York, and William E. Brown, of Philadelphia, went to the assistance of Mr. Shackleford, and a rope was fastened around the seal. It was drawn ashore and Mr. Schackleford sold it to the managers of the fishing pier.

A shark seven feet long was caught yesterday morning in Larrabee's pound nets at Bradley Beach. The shark is exhibited on the Ocean Grove fishing pier.

## BRITISH DEFEAT AFRICAN REBELS.

**Stronghold Stormed and Captured With Slight Loss at Monbassa.**

Zanzibar, Aug. 19.—The expedition, consisting of 400 British sailors, Soudanese and Askaris, with a couple of Maxim rapid fire guns and seven-pounder, which started on Monday last for Monbassa in order to punish the revolting tribes near there, stormed and captured the rebel stronghold on Saturday last. Two native soldiers were killed and seven sailors and four natives were wounded in the British side. The loss of rebels was not stated.

## HOTEL BLOWN UP IN DENVER

### LARGE NUMBER OF VICTIMS STILL BURIED IN THE RUINS.

**Firemen Obliged to Abandon the Work of Rescue Owing to the Intense Heat—Terrible Scenes Amid the Falling Walls and Ruins—Sleeping Guests Blown Into Eternity Without Warning—Last Struggles and Piercing Screams of the Dying—Twelve Bodies Taken Out and Many Guests Missing.**

Denver, Aug. 19.—The Gumry hotel was wrecked by the explosion at 12:10 this morning. The rear half of the building, a five-story brick and stone structure, went down with a crash. The hotel was crowded with guests. On both sides of Lawrence street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets, and on Larimer street, directly back of the Gumry, the plate glass windows of the business houses were blown in and a number of pedestrians were injured by falling glass. The fronts of many buildings in the vicinity were badly wrecked.

The hotel structure, for 100 feet along the alley and extending seventy-five feet toward the front, is a mass of debris. Brick and plaster were piled in heaps twenty feet high, and from this mass of wreckage were heard the moans of the injured and dying. At 12.35 five injured persons were taken out. They were all inmates of the upper story and sank down with the floors, escaping more fortunately than those below.

The remaining portion of the building, from which the guests were removed by ladders as fast as possible, was expected to fall at any moment and precautions to prevent further loss of life added to the difficulty in reaching the dead and injured. By some estimates forty people were in the portion of the hotel destroyed, nearly all of whom must be dead. It is supposed that the battery of boilers in the hotel basement must have exploded. The sound of the explosion was heard throughout the city, awakening people in bed a mile from the scene. A cloud of dust was thrown a thousand feet in the air.

At 12.50 the ruins were still burning fiercely and the firemen were obliged to retreat from the work of rescue.

Every engine in the city poured water into the mass, but the flames could not be gotten under control before many of the injured were cremated.

During the height of the excitment a team ran away on Eighteenth street, stampeding the great crowd of spectators. A number of people were more or less injured by being trampled on and falling in the broken glass, which covered the streets and sidewalks in every direction. Electric light wires dangled from broken poles in the alley and added fresh peril to the firemen. One horse was killed by coming in contact with a live wire. Two injured women had almost been extricated from the ruins when the flames approached so close that the rescuers had to abandon them, for their own safety. Both voices were soon silenced, the fire completing the work commenced by the explosion.

Up to two o'clock six other persons in the house had been taken from the ruins, all badly injured. In addition, four were severely cut by glass falling into the street. A piece of the cornice of the Cheesman block at Seventeenth and Larimer streets, fully a block from the Gumry Hotel, was torn out and fell to the street, narrowly missing several passers-by. The fragment weighed at least a ton.

Among the dead are Peter Gumry and R. C. Grenier, the proprietors of the hotel, and the day clerk and the night clerk, none of whom have been found. Immediately after the explosion occurred a baby was heard wailing in the corner of a room which had nearly fallen away. Its parents had gone down with the first crash. Afterwards the little one's cries became weaker and weaker, and when the flames shot up into the skeleton of the building they became silenced. The firemen made a brave effort to save a woman caught in the debris of the north corner of the hotel, but were forced to abandon the attempt. The spot where she lay was soon the hottest part of the fire.

The force of the explosion carried away a large portion of the rear of the building adjoining the hotel and one occupied by A. B. Wade, wholesale and retail furniture. The wall of the Gumry on the side toward Eighteenth street crushed a stable and a small frame house, but no one was injured.

The Gumry was a five-story brick with stone front and was built about six years ago. It was of the better kind of second-class hotels, catering largely to transient family patronage. Thus, many ladies and children were among the guests. The building was built as the Eden Musee by the widow of General Tom Thumb and was so occupied, later being remodeled for use as a hotel. Gumry & Grenier have owned the hotel for several years.

Mr. Gumry was a prominent contractor and had done much of the work during the building of the State Capitol. Mr. Grenier acted in the capacity of manager.

## MAY BE THE CHATHAM FIEND.

**Albert Dean Arrested on Suspicion of the Abductions.**

Chatham, Aug. 19.—"The kidnapper is caught! The kidnapper is caught!" was the sentence passed quickly among our citizens as they returned from church service yesterday at noon. Albert Dean, a young man aged about twenty-eight, whose home is in Canaan, Conn., and who came here about two or three months ago from Torrington, Conn., to visit his sister, Mrs. George Skidmore, a resident of this village, was arrested yesterday morning at Old Chatham by Officer Hulbert, on suspicion of being the fiend who has been the terror of the town and the abductor of little girls.

For two weeks residents about Old Chatham have noticed a stranger about town acting in a very curious manner, and when he endeavored to entice the little Hoag girl behind a vacated sawmill on the pretense of picking flowers a week ago, and whose plans were frustrated by the appearance of the little girl's father, excitement has been away above par. Yesterday he was seen talking with the children of Alfred Johnson and his arrest followed.

Officer Hulbert brought his prisoner to this village. He has a light moustache, of medium height, and wears the telltale derby hat.

Driving up in front of Pruesner's house, they asked the little girl, Elma, which one in the party took her from her bed, when, without a moment's hesitation, she picked Dean out as the abductor. Pruesner, father of the little girl, wanted to kill him on the spot. Last night the prisoner was placed in the Chatham lock-up and about 11 o'clock to-day he was brought before Justice Page.

Dean has been working for a farmer near here and has been seen prowling about, but whether he can be held on the evidence of the little girl is a question.

**New York Postmasters Appointed.**

Washington, Aug. 19.—Among the fourth-class postmasters appointed are the following: Glenarbor, N. Y., W. E. Riley, vice C. Ashley, resigned; Howlett Hill, Albert Marshfield, vice H. H. Powell, dead; Porter Corners, W. H. Lana, vice E. H. Randall, resigned.

## ONEIDA ELECTS DELEGATES.

**Hackett's Men Chosen to go to the Convention.**

Rome, Aug. 20.—The Third Assembly District Republican Convention held here yesterday afternoon and elected the following delegates to the State Convention: J. C. Davies, of Camden; John Halstead, of Vienna; W. P. Dodge, of Trenton; G. A. Willard, of Boonesville; D. G. Evans and E. S. Bitchelor, of Rome. Resolutions were passed endorsing Governor Morton for the Presidency in 1896, intructing the delegates to vote for T. C. Hancock for Attorney-General, Campbell W. Adams for State Engineer and Surveyor, James A. Roberts for Comptroller and C. W. Hackett for State Committeeman and endorsing Pardon C. Williams as a candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

In the Second Oneida District the Republicans elected these delegates to the State Convention: James S. Sherman, C. S. Lyman, George L. Bowers, H. L. Sweet, C. W. Clark. The delegates were instructed to vote for C. W. Hackett for State Committeeman and Campbell W. Adams for State Engineer and Surveyor. The convention endorsed Pardon C. Williams for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

## LABOR CANDIDATES AT UTICA.

**Henry P. Hoefler Nominated for the Assembly by the Trades Unions.**

Utica, Aug. 20.—The adjourned convention of the Utica Trades Assembly last night nominated Henry P. Hoefler, present Republican member, for the Assembly, on the third ballot. Hoefler is a cigar maker, and was opposed by ex-Alderman Bugental and Theo. Ray, State Organizer of the Typographical Union. A resolution signed by ex-Assemblyman Steber, of the People's Party State Committee, pledging the nominee to support workingmen's measures in preference to old parties, was adopted. Unaffiliated organizations were refused admission.

The Republican convention, it is said, will favor Hoefler, although he has declared for Coggeshall for Senator. Coggeshall was at the convention, and a number of the delegates signed his independent petition.

## CHINA OBJECTS TO INVESTIGATION.

**Will Not Permit Inquiries Into the Ku Cheng Massacre.**

Shanghai, Aug. 20.—The Mercury of this city says that the Chinese Government has refused to allow the British and American consuls at Foochow to make any inquiries into the massacre of Christians at Kucheng, where they and the other members of the commission of inquiry arrived a few days ago.

The Times to-day publishes a despatch from Hong Kong confirming the report of the refusal of the Chinese Government to allow the British and American consuls to inquire into the Kucheng massacre. The despatch adds that the Chinese soldiers are plundering the people, who believe that the foreigners are the cause of their sufferings, and believe that it is necessary to destroy them.

Further incendiary placards have been posted in Canton.

## ADMIRAL MEADE TURNS FIREMAN.

**Assumes Command at a Fire in Philadelphia Saturday.**

Philadelphia, Aug. 17.—Fire was discovered in the Union League building yesterday afternoon. Admiral Meade and Major Williams were in th ecorridor, and the Admiral took command and ordered an alarm to be rung to "fire quarters." The fire brigade of the League responded and Admiral Meade directed the hosemen where to play the stream, and the flames, after thirty minutes' battle, were stifled without the aid of the engine company, and all hands adjourned to the captain's cabin for refreshments.

## 300 RUSSIAN SOLDIERS KILLED.

**Toola Barracks Undermined and Blown Up by Nihilists.**

London, Aug. 19.—The Daily News today publishes a despatch from Trieste saying that newspapers there report that an explosion occurred at the artillery barracks at Toola, capital of the government of that name, in Russia.

Three hundred persons are said to have been killed, including many officers. The barracks are a heap of ruins. An examination into the cause of the explosion led to the discovery that the barracks had been undermined everywhere.

Many arrests have been made of persons suspected of being implicated in the outrage, which is supposed to have been the work of Nihilists.

## FORMOSA REBELS DEFEATED.

**Japanese Capture Their Stronghold and Virtually End the Rebellion.**

London, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that reports have been received there from Formosa stating that the Japanese, under General Kawaymura, attacked Shinchiku, an important city on the southwest coast of the island and the stronghold of the leader of the Black Flags.

Two Japanese gunboats co-operated with the land forces. The Black Flags were utterly routed, and the rebellion is virtually over.

## VICTOR DAAMS OUT OF THE RACE.

**Little Falls' Candidate for Senator Retires From the Contest.**

Little Falls, Aug. 20.—Victor Adams has declared his withdrawal from the Senatorial contest in this district and his support will probably be given to ex-County Clerk Nelson E. Ransom, of this city.

Mr. Ransom is favorable to the interests of Warner Miller. There is no truth in the report that the Sheard-Adams faction will endeavor to overthrow Warner Miller's leadership in this county. They are fighting the Wood-Munger faction of Herkimer, but Mr. Miller is neutral between the warring factions.

## TWO MEN DROP FORTY FEET.

**A Hoisting Elevator at Gloversville Falls With Two Workmen.**

Gloversville, Aug. 20.—An elevator used for carrying lumber and mortar and other materials used in the construction of the Louis Meyers glove factory on West Pine street, gave way yesterday afternoon, precipitating Horace F. Platt and another workman into the basement, a distance of forty feet.

Platt was quite seriously cut about the head and bruised about the body. His companion was slightly injured.

**Death of Leonard W. Volk, Sculptor.**

Chicago, Aug. 19.—Deonard W. Volk, the noted sculptor, died suddenly at his summer home at Oceola, Wis., yesterday. He was sixty-seven years old and was famous as a modeler of portrait busts.

Nothing is occupying our attention more at present to the exclusion of almost every other form of dress bodices than blouses. A charming one for a smart occasion is made of pale silk glace silk, the sleeves are entirely new in design, and have a pretty effect with the full butterfly gathering down the centre of the outer arm, a chemisette of fine muslin narrowly tucked and trimmed with edging and frills. The coffee color Valenciennes laces are also quite new.

An attractive walking costume is of ash gray serge. The skirt moderately wide and bordered with a band of Russian leather. The corsage hooks in front toward the left side under narrow straps of leather, which also trim the sleeves at the tight fitting wrist. A wide rever of green satin trims the front, and finishes into a square collet in the back.

A pretty cape is of Scotch plaid, lined with silk. The pelerine is rounded in front with small side pockets. A second collet is headed by a capeline lined with plaid silk, standing collar and long bow of plaid satin ribbon.

A pretty chocolate colored hat for fall wear has the whole crown covered with black birds arranged in a nest of black gauze, their heads pointing downward. On the brim, in front, with wings spread out, is an immense black owl.

Although the shops are as yet contemplating summer sales, I am able to give a few fall novelties.

The sleeves have the fullness at the elbow exclusively and tight fitting over the shoulders, will not as yet be adopted by the fashionable woman. It is doubtful that this fashion will ever come into full sway.

Draped skirts are not advocated, as it was thought at first they would be, considering the amount of simulated draperies seen in the two last seasons. The fullness of the skirts and sleeves is not on the decrease, as far as can be judged.

As for material for the early fall, satin cloth (this is the broadcloth with a satin finish) the thick crepons in new effects, crepy woollen goods and mohaireen will be the goods mostly seen. The same colors will be worn as in summer, but more striped, dotted, flecked, and figured effects will be seen than heretofore.

The new emerald shade called "vert Marie Antoinette" and the Louis XVI. blue are the latest shades employed, and they are seen especially in velvets and satins for millinery use in the modes ready for winter.

The Gismonda gauze for evening wear is like the ancient bayadere, but prettier in coloring. It is a very sheer material, with one filmly stripe of gauze and another narrow one of satin of exquisite shades. Some have the gauze part strewn with little embroidered flowers.

Of course, sleeves having retained their fullness, that means capes more than jackets and coats, yet some establishments will show some pretty specimens of the latter sort.

Hats will continue to be immense, in width especially, excepting the theater bonnet, which will be as light and airy as ever, if not more so than before.

Rosettes of velvet ribbon, flowers and feathers, also birds and wings, will be the main trimmings, and everything will tend to give the broad effect required.

On a great many fall hats the leading modistes use quite a good deal of white gauze, ruched, bordered with black, with which they not only border ribbon or lace, but also use it sometimes as sole trimming. Some hats are trimmed with several rows of these little ruchings, and have them as aigrettes, butterfly bows, etc.

For dressy wear, butter colored gloves will supersede the white ones so much worn last winter. Since the sleeves in our light costumes only reach down to the elbows, the long suede gloves are much in demand, and are frequently adorned with rich embroidery at the wrist.

With simple dresses for daily use chamois gloves are mostly worn, with a shirred band for slipping the hand through.

In relation to shoes, it must be said that ladies prefer the tan colored article for summer wear, which is the most serviceable against dust. They are usually worn high and either buttoned or laced.

For tailor-made costumes the proper style is high buttoned yellow shoes, with trimmings of black patent leather. These should be worn with black stockings.

New red, lavender, a vigorous yellow, fraise ecrase are the favorite colors for parasols.

# NOTES FROM GOTHAM.

## MID-SUMMER QUIET AMONG THE POLITICIANS.

**Return of Ex-Mayor Grant, and His Attitude Toward Tammany—End of the New York Yacht Club Cruise—A School for Young Shipbuilders.**

Special New York Letter.

The return of ex-Mayor Grant from his bridal tour in Europe has not thrown any light upon the existing local political situation, as it was supposed by many that it would. The ex-Mayor is well and happy, and has been the object of much attention, while rumor says that the telephone connecting with his business office has been kept busy since his return.

The ancient Greeks had a law that a man should not be drafted into military service within a year after his marriage. Perhaps the ex-Mayor considers that this law should apply to the relation of the modern American to politics. At least, he has denied that he intends to take an active interest in politics, and in particular has negatived all inquiries that he proposes to be the boss of Tammany Hall. He stated his belief that the old wigwam did not need a boss, and that he considered it far better that it should be governed by the general committee. So it is apparent that the era of unbossed politics is upon us, unless the very vigorous activity of Mr. Roosevelt at the head of the police department be considered in the light of

Ex-Mayor Grant is Kept Busy.

bossism. There is no doubt that many citizens so consider it, but, on the whole, our summer population has adjusted itself to the new conditions, and we are quite as happy as we were a year ago in the throes of the great reform investigation.

The New York Yacht Club closed its annual cruise this week at Newport in a blaze of glory. Splendid yachting weather prevailed throughout the cruise, and, on the whole, the runs and races were unexcelled for the number of boats engaged and interest of the contests. Of course, the trials of speed between the grand old cup defender Vigilant and the new Herreshoff yacht Defender were the most interesting features of the cruise. These races were for "blood," as the modern sporting term is, and the result fully established the supremacy of the Defender, although one of two of the victories of Defender over Vigilant were not gained without a suspicion of jockeying. In fact, by the public withdrawal of the Vigilant from any further contests with Defender, Mr. Willard, who has handled the yacht for Mr. George Gould in the ablest manner possible, has shown his disgust for the Yankee tricks of the shrewd old mariner Hank Haff.

Public sympathy is with the Defender, as it is always apt to be with the winner. I have had the real merits of the case explained to me by an old yachtsman. It is evident, he says, that when Mr. Gould offered the Vigilant to the regatta committee for a trial horse, he had rather a larger object in view than merely to try out the new yacht. He meant to beat her, if possible. No expense was spared to improve the Vigilant, and she was put in the best shape and handled in the ablest manner that any yacht has ever been in our waters. Mr. Willard and Capt. Charley Barr are past masters in yachting tricks, and in the early races the Vigilant got the weather position and blanketed the Defender every time that it was possible. These tactics were exceedingly annoying to the Defender people, particularly when, in leading the Vigilant in a run before the wind, that yacht persistently kept in a position to take the wind from Defender's sails and lower her speed.

Capt. Hank Haff.

Capt. Hank Haff finally got his Yankee dander up, and swore that he would keep the weather position of Vigilant at any sacrifice. And so the Vigilant's English skipper found himself more than matched by Yankee tricks and bravado, and was forced on two occasions to give way to Defender or risk a collision that might have sent both yachts to the bottom.

The result, however it may be viewed from the standpoint of yachting rules, has left no doubt in the minds of yachtsmen that the Defender is the fastest yacht ever built in this country, and that she has in Hank Haff as shrewd and daring a skipper as ever held a wheel. When it comes to meeting the English yacht, we shall probably applaud the tactics that so disgusted Mr. Willard. Capt. Haff sailed the Vigilant in her races in English waters last year, and he knows it is the English custom to take every possible advantage of starts and tricks in yacht racing.

It is a curious fact that a people so naturally adapted to maritime pursuits should have been so held back in commerce as the American people have been. The reason is no doubt due to the rapid settlement and development of the great West, which resulted in distracting the attention of the American people at large from the "spoils of the sea." Yet, as a matter of fact, the population of our Atlantic seaboard has never lost its taste for nor skill in seafaring ways. This has always been shown in our great coastwise commerce, and in our ability at any time to build faster ships than any other nation.

It is not generally known that we have a college for young mariners in this city. This is the Webb Training School for Young Mariners, at Fordham Heights. William H. Webb was one of the greatest of our shipbuilders in a past generation. He grew rich at the trade, and, with large-hearted generosity, established in this city two institutions that are unique in their way. One is the Manual Training School for Young Shipbuilders and the other the Home for Superannuated Shipbuilders and their wives. How significant are these two institutions of American love for the sea!

Seven of the pupils of the Webb school started this week in a boat of their own building for a tour of the great lakes. It is proposed next year to have the young mariners build a vessel big enough to cross the ocean and return.

These two notable institutions, founded by Mr. Webb, were formally opened in May, 1894. They are located on one of the hills in the delightful old village of Fordham, and surrounded by spacious wooded grounds. The school is well patronized, and has a number of pupils from the West. It possesses a naval museum, in which are placed models of all the best modern vessels. There is little reason to think that our country will lack for ship designers or builders in the future, when the Herreshoffs and Nixons shall have passed away.

The strike of the Brotherhood of Tailors seems to have been a success this time, and we are promised an abatement of the sweat-shop system at last. A year ago the tailors made a desperate fight to secure higher wages, but the strike resulted in a total failure. No doubt a better market and better prices have made the contractors more yielding at the present time. The making of garments has become one of the largest industries in our city, and it is mostly in foreign hands. The employers and employees are mostly Hebrews, who have come here so numerously during the past few years from Russia and Poland. There are about 700 shops in this city. The present strike has been conducted with a rare regard for order and individual right. No outrages of any kind have been committed, and public sympathy has been with the strikers.

MILTON S. MAYHEW.

## BROTHER JONATHAN.

**The Name of Jonathan Does Not Seem to be Very Popular Among Us.**

The Englishman is John Bull, the Irishman is Pat or Paddy, the Scotchman is Sandy or Sawney, the Welshman is David, the Frenchman is Jean Crapaud or Micaire, the German is Cousin Michael, the Swiss is Colin Tampon, the Hebrew is the Sheeny, and the American is Brother Jonathan. There is a nickname for the people of almost every country on earth.

It is a singular circumstance that, while John is a popular prenomen in England, and Patrick in Ireland, and David in Wales, and Jean in France, and Michael in Germany, the name of Jonathan has never become popular in the United States. All that is necessary to give any one evidence of this statement is that he shall examine the directory of the city of New York from beginning to end, or shall look through the directories printed in Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans, Chicago, Brooklyn, Jersey City, San Francisco, or any other American city. He may see Jonathan once in a while, as he turns over the leaves of the book; but he may go through ten or twenty pages without seeing it even once. Patrick is on every page of a Dublin directory, as John is on every page of an English directory but as for the name of Jonathan, it is seen about as often in an English as in an American directory. It is possible that one reason for the unpopularity of the name with fathers and mothers lies in the fact that Brother Jonathan is always pictured as a very grotesque and unattractive personage, costumed in a ridiculous fashion, and calculated to raise laughter rather than command respect. John Bull is always depicted as a solid business personage; Brother Jonathan is depicted as a circus clown.

It is a wonder that no American artist has ever drawn a worthy figure of the great and mighty and majestic Brother Jonathan, one that would be characteristic, significant and impressive, without too marked a violation of the traditions that are associated with the name. It cannot be said that the "Uncle Sam" of the picture makers is any better than the Brother Jonathan.

Of the few eminent Americans who have borne the name of Jonathan, the most eminent was Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut in revolutionary times, from whom, as ordinarly supposed, came Brother Jonathan. The historian Sparks says that Washington regarded Governor Trumbull as "one of his main pillars of support," and he was accustomed to consult him in emergencies; thus, according to an old story in a biography of Trumbull, the words, "We must ask Brother Jonathan," were so often spoken by the Father of His Country that Brother Jonathan became synonymous with the good genius of the young American republic. Certainly the nickname has been in vogue since an early period in the country's history. As ordinarily personified, however, Brother Jonathan bears no resemblance at all to Trumbull or to any other man of the days of the war of independence. The personification is both humorous and unhappy.

If the nickname grew out of Washington's remark, it had a far more distinguished origin than John Bull, the choleric, quarrelsome and vain old humbug. —New York Sun.

### Food for a Lifetime.

M. Soyer, the noted French cook, made a curious calculation on the amount of food a healthy man will consume in a lifetime of 70 years. M. Soyer says: "The average epicure of three score and ten years will have consumed 30 oxen, 200 sheep, 100 calves, 200 lambs, 50 pigs, 2,200 fowls, 10,000 fishes of different kinds, 50,000 oysters, 5,475 pounds of vegetables, 243 pounds of butter, 24,000 eggs and four tons of bread. To this may be added several hogsheads of tea, coffee, wine, water, etc." The above amount of solid and liquid would weigh but little short of forty tons.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A pie-crust roller of glass, made hollow to receive the packed ice necessary in handling puff paste, is very cheap—so is the glass lemon squeezer, which is durable, if only handled carefully.

Instead of putting big dabs of butter upon the table, which always takes one's appetite away in hot weather, the little crimped butter balls, which we all admire so much, can be easily had by paying eight cents for a pair of butter ladles and keeping them in cold water for a few minutes before they are to be used.

It is worth while to get rid of wooden pails and tubs that dry up, as well as the dishpans and basins of metal, and replace them with the light and cheap, as well as durable, paper pails, tubs and dishes. Do away with the heavy iron pots and kettles and buy some kind of patent ware that washes easily and is then as clean as a cup and saucer.

A dainty woman's table should always be supplied with a trio of brushes, namely, a stiff whisk, to keep walking skirts free of dust; one of hair for silk gowns and a soft, fine one for lace, velvet and delicate materials of hats. A little oval work basket ought also to stand near at hand, containing a full supply of fresh shoe and corset lacings, as well as every sort of button, including black and white ones, for gloves.

The comfort of car travel demands a loose robe, of either silk or flannel, for the sleeper. Soft felt hats on a long journey are recommended in place of the stiff toque, or turban, which may be kept within easy reach. Gloves and shoes should be comfortable, while lingerie is out of place. A black silk petticoat is really indispensable, or one of black mohair, trimmed with silk ruffles. Black hosiery is preferable at all times.

### Chinese Primroses.

For a winter blooming house plant there is probably no other that will give such unbounded satisfaction in the majority of houses as the Chinese fringed primroses. They bloom persistently for months (in fact, will bloom themselves to death, and may as well be thrown away as soon as their beauty is past); are not troubled with any of the insects or diseases that affect so many house plants, and are easily managed when once understood. They are grown from seed, and to have them in flower in midwinter this is usually sown in May. Good plants may be secured of the florists and dealers in the fall, however, and with the majority of amateurs this is the safer method of procuring them, as most of the difficulties of cultivation are met with in the earlier stages of the life of the plant. When the plants are received, if not already in pots, they should be potted in four or five inch pots, as the size of the plant indicates. In potting use a light, rich soil, made up of good loam, leaf mold and thoroughly rotted cow manure, and place plenty of drainage material in the bottom of the pot. Get them low enough in the soil so that they will set secure upon it, without, however, covering the crown. They will succeed best in the coolest position that can be given them in the window, and in the strongest light during the dark days of early winter. After the buds start, care should be taken in watering not to wet them, as it is apt to cause them to decay.

Chinese Primroses.

The flowers come in all shades of red from light pink to crimson, pure white, delicate blue and striped varieties. Dealers sell them under various names, such as "Cheswick Red," dark red; "Holbern Blue," a light porcelain shade; "Alba Magnifica," pure white, and "Village Maid," etc., striped. There are also fern-leaved varieties.

### Cold-Stored Underclothes.

Cold storage for underclothes is the latest novelty in the big downtown refrigerators. One of the warehouse owners was taken by surprise the other day when he received an application to cold-store several hundred cases of woolen underwear. The application came from one of the largest wholesale dry-goods houses in the city, and the storage man was at first tempted to treat the matter as a joke. He took the goods, and later discovered the reason for the innovation. It seems that this has been an unusually brisk season for moths. The industrious but destructive moth millers had discovered the unsold underclothing lying in the big stores and had proceeded to take possession of it in swarms. Finally some one suggested that the pesky insects should be frozen out. Application was at once made for cold storage room, and the goods are now stacked up in an atmosphere where the temperature stands at 22 degrees, and where boys play at snowball on these hot August days.

If the experiment of freezing out the moths proves a success the cold storage men will have opened a new and profitable avenue for turning an honest penny, and people buying clothes will no longer fear the corrupting moth.

### An Inference.

A genial bachelor of Brooklyn, whose locks were whitened with the frosts of some 50 winters, was a favorite with the children in the neighborhood of his residence, where they often listened to his pleasant stories. During a brief illness one of his young friends, a little girl of six or seven summers, called to pay her respects. She found him alone and was greatly surprised to learn, on inquiry, that he had no wife.

She was much distressed at his forlorn condition, and with a sad countenance she left his apartments and hastened to her mother, to whom she excitedly claimed, in tones of sympathetic emotion: "Mamma, Mr. R—— has no wife and he says he never had one. He must have been born so."—Harper's Bazar.

# THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## THE TARIFF QNESTION IN THE COMING FALL ELECTIONS.

**It will Cut Something of a Figure in Maryland—The Silver Conference in Washington—Western Democrats Hedging on the Question.**

Whether or not the tariff question will cut a prominent figure in the next Presidential campaign is one of the problems about which politicians are more or less doubtful, and regarding which they look to the coming fall elections to give them a "pointer." Many curious eyes will be turned on the election results in Maryland, owing to the peculiar relations of Senator Gorman to the changes made by the Senate in the Wilson tariff bill. If there is any change in public opinion regarding that bill, it will probably be quite as pronounced in Maryland as elsewhere. Senator Gorman has been bitterly antagonized, largely on account of his tariff views, by a faction of Democrats in Maryland, who at one time showed a disposition to fight him on the tariff issue. If such an intention was ever entertained, it did not show any marked strength at the late Maryland Democratic convention.

But there is time enough yet. Senator Gibson, who succeeded Senator Salisbury, was elected for a short term, and the Legislature to be chosen this fall must select his successor. He is a candidate for re-election. Senator Gibson is known here as one of the most agreeable and popular of public men, and personally it is doubtful if any opposition exists against him. But he was elected to the Senate as a representative of the Gorman interest in Maryland politics, against the full force of the opposition in his own party, and he loyally supported Senator Gorman in his fight against certain features of the Wilson tariff bill. Senator Gibson may therefore be said to stand for the Senate side of the tariff issue, if such an issue exists. My information, however, is that all parties and factions are a little chary of the tariff question, preferring to await developments in the industrial situation before taking a pronounced position. Tariffs are always apt to be one thing in theory and another in practice. The only test is that of practical trial. The present tariff is now having its trial, and there seems to be little disposition on the part of the friends of a still lower tariff to attack it. The change in public sentiment, especially among reform Democrats, has been quite marked within a few months past, but the opportunity is afforded them to put public sentiment to a test in Maryland.

The gathering here this week of free silver men was interesting as indicating a modification of extreme sentiment upon that question. The Illinois delegation, of which Congressman Fithian is a member, started quite a boom for Hon. William R. Morrison for President. W. H. Hinrichson, who headed the Illinois silver men, and who has the honor of having called the first free silver convention ever held, was active in advancing Mr. Morrison's interests. Mr. Morrison, however, is not known as a very prominent free silver man; in fact, has recently been quoted upon pretty good authority as favoring sound money upon the basis of an international agreement regulating the ratio of gold and silver. This is a platform upon which many so-called gold men stand, and upon which the politicians of both parties seem anxious to be found. Certainly, if the Western silver Democrats are prepared to accept Mr. Morrison it indicates a pronounced change from the radical sentiments held by them a few months since.

Several pronounced silver men confess that public sentiment has been undergoing a change upon the question of free and unlimited coinage of silver, and that the utmost they can hope for is to force a compromise in favor of such

Senator Gibson of Maryland.

future action as will protect the silver interests. One gentleman, who is very prominently known, but who does not wish to be quoted, said to me:

"Any attempt to commit the Democratic party to a single gold standard would simply split the party. However, the silver men do not demand an immediate approval of a free coinage law, and will be contented with a frank expression in favor of bi-metallism as soon as a practicable measure can be enacted into law."

Undoubtedly the disposition of this troublesome question will be largely affected by the action of the next Congress. Apparently, the free silverites have a large majority, but Congressional majorities on a particular measure are frequently influenced by changes of public sentiment. Much depends upon the attitude of Speaker Reed—presuming, of course, that he is to be the next Speaker, about which there is apparently no doubt. The House has never had a more forceful or resourceful Speaker than Thomas B. Reed, and there are many reasons to think that his Presidential aspirations, as well as his natural sentiments, will incline him not to grant too much encouragement to wild eyed silver orators. Indeed, I find many men of both parties, and Populists as well, who are inclined to think that the silver issue has shown strong symptoms of decline, and that the conditions do not favor its early resuscitation.

Senator Peffer, indeed, is quoted as denouncing the free silver idea, and as favoring a currency based upon land values. This is interesting, in view of the recent unfortunate experience of Argentine with a similar currency.

TOWNSEND.

## NO COUNTRY FOR CHILLS.

**And Quinine Was a Drug on the Market and Not to be Given Away.**

The Colonel suggested that I take along a package of quinine in my ride through the swamp country, as the towns were far apart and the drug beyond the reach of many settlers. At 9 o'clock in the morning I reached a cabin, to find the owner and his wife and three children sitting out in the sun. All had blue lips and haggard faces, and all were shivering with a chill. I told the man I would leave him some quinine, and was about to undo the package when he stopped me with a gesture and said:

"Stranger, we ain't chillin' fur shucks, but thar' is them beyond us that ar'. Leave me a plug of terbacker and save yer kee-nine fur wusser cases."

On the door step of the next cabin sat a lone man. He was trying to scrape the bark off a sassafras root, but he shook and shivered so hard that he could make no progress. I told him I had some quinine as a free gift, but he held up his shaking hands and replied:

"Stranger, this hain't no chillin' to be cured by kee-nine, but is jist narvousness for the want of a sip of whiskey. You'll find chillin' further down the road."

I gave him a sip from my flask, and at the next cabin found a woman and two children on the bed and two more children on the floor. The woman sat up in bed and shivered and shook and clicked her teeth together, and as I explained the object of my call she replied:

"Powerful kind o' yo', stranger, but thar' is them as needs it further on."

"But haven't you chills and fever?"

"Wall, sorter, but nuthin' to brag of. I reckon the most that alls me is the want of snuff. If you'll be so kind as to leave me a pinch or two I'd be mighty peart in an hour or so."

During the day's ride of twenty-five miles I dispensed whiskey, snuff, tobacco and pipes several times over, but no quinine. At the last cabin before I reached Marion I found a man stretched out on the bed and tied fast. His hands were as cold as ice, his lips as blue as if painted, and his shakes not only shook the bed but the whole cabin as well.

"Tied he 'un on so he 'un couldn't shake off," explained his wife.

"I see. He has it pretty bad. I will leave all this quinine with you, and it ought to cure him in a week or two."

"Kee-nine! What's that fur?"

"To cure chills and fever. I'll fix a dose for him at once."

"Stranger, don't bother," she said as I began at the package.

"But he wants to be cured?"

"Yes, reckon he does; but don't bother with that kee-nine. If yo'd got a drop o' whiskey an' a plug of terbacker an' some powder an' shot, yo' kin make Sam as peart as a butterfly by to-morrow. Tain't ager as ails him, but it's bein' discouraiged kase coons is thick around yere and every dawg-gone varmint kin climb faster an' higher'n he kin."—Detroit Free Press.

### A Much-Puzzled Husband.

There is one married man living who was badly frightened the other night. He sent a note to his wife about 9 o'clock to say that he would not be home until late. The messenger boy, when he delivered the note to the wife, happened to mention that he had gone to the wrong house, and had been very wrathfully treated by a man for disturbing him. The wife read the note, which was on a scrap of paper. She thought a minute. Then she said to the messenger boy:

"I'll give you a shilling if you will take the note back to my husband, and tell him that story without saying that you came here at all."

The boy pocketed the money and went back to the husband with the note.

"Well, why do you bring this back?" he asked.

"Because they wouldn't take it. A man came to the door, and told me if I didn't go away he would break my neck for me."

The husband did not stay out late that evening. On the contrary, he got home as fast as the underground train could take him. He looked suspiciously at his wife, and said:

"I sent a note, but the boy must have taken it to the wrong house."

"I suppose so," said the wife, innocently. "I haven't got it."

The man was dying to find out if anybody had called, but he was afraid to ask.—Pearson's Weekly.

### The Lawyer Solved it Quickly.

A famous lawyer once had a singular case to settle. A doctor came to him in great distress. Two sisters, living in the same house, had babies of equal age, who so resembled each other that their mothers were unable to distinguish them when they were together, and it happened that by the carelessness of the nurse the children had become mixed. How were the mothers to make sure that they received back their own infants?

"But perhaps," suggested the lawyer, "the children weren't changed at all."

"Oh, but there's no doubt that they were changed," said the doctor.

"Are you sure of it?"

"Perfectly."

"Well, if that's so, why don't you change them back again? I don't see any difficulty in that case."—London Tid-Bits.

### Editors Talk.

"Say," said the city editor, "It seems to me that this expression of yours about showing a clean pair of heels is not just the thing in the report of a bicycle race." "All right," answered the lazy reporter. "Just stick in a 'w' and make it a clean pair of wheels."—Cincinnati Tribune.

### A Born Detective.

Little Johnny—I know what the baby is goin' to be w'en he grows up. He's goin' to be a detective.

Mother—Of all things? Because he's so smart?

Little Johnny—No'm. Because he never sleeps.—New York Weekly.

### Natural Instinct.

Her—John, I believe the baby has swallowed your collar button.

Him—It won't take long to find out. If he has, he will try to crawl under the bureau in a few minutes.—Pottsville Standard.

### In New York.

New Minister—I saw you going into a saloon yesterday, Mr. DeGood.

Mr. DeGood—Yes; my wife was off to a church society meeting, and I dropped in there for something to eat.—New York Weekly.

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FOR PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM McKINLEY, JR.,
OF OHIO.


## MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

We understand that the republicans have put the strongest and best ticket in the field, and there is some hopes of their carrying the State.

Indications show that all of the colored republicans are united on the ticket, and those colored men who have heretofore declared their allegiance to the democratic party have forsaken their false idol and returned to their first love. The colored demoerats of Maryland have seen enough of the democratic party; they have realized this fact, that the democratic party will make promises to them, but very seldom, if at all, their promises are carried out.

There is no reason why the republicans should not win next fall; it is believed that every State in which there is an election the republicans will win. There seems to be harmony in the republican ranks of Maryland, and if the party will do its duty it is sure to win.

## COLORED DEMOCRATS.

At the beginning of the first administration of Mr. Cleveland negro democrats were very few. At that time Mr. James C. Matthews, of Albany, was the accredited leader of the colored democrats.

Mr. Matthews is a polished gentleman, which gave him entree to all the executive departments.

He is a man of education, and Mr. Cleveland reeognized him as a man. He was invited to the receptions at the White House, and looked upon by Mr. Cleveland as a high-toned gentleman.

Mr. Cleveland invited the late Frederick Douglass and also Trotter, of Hyde Park, Mass., who succeeded Mr. Matthews.

There were but few colored men at that time who were recognized by the democratic party.

The seeond election of Mr. Cleveland brought forth as many so-called negro democrats as there were colored republicans. This time they have been fooled. They have not received the recognition they had anticipated. The President has not invited any of his colored democratic officials to the White House receptions.

The BEE is now of the opinion that negro democracy is dead. It was killed March 6, 1895.

Of the great number of negro democrats in office, and who claimed at the time of their appointment that they were democrats, will be glad to turn their tune between now and March, '97.

It is claimed by negro democrats that they elected Mr. Cleveland. If that is so, why is it that Mr. Cleveland has not given them more recognition? The democratic party, with but isolated exceptions, is opposed to the negro.

Matthews, of Albany, would have succeeded Hon. John R. Lynch, but Carlisle objected and threatened to leave the Cabinet if Matthews was appointed. Mr. Clevcland could not stand such a disruption in his Cabinet at the very beginning of his administration. Matthews will get nothing; McCants Stewart is frozen out.

Good men had to give way for scums.

## A NEW DEPARTURE IN THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Industrial education has now become a permanancy in the curriculum of American schools. For a long time it was a mooted question whether it was best to introduce in the public schools and institutions of learning any one of the industrial arts. The success of one led to the introduction of others, and its advocates feel justified in extending its field of usefulness to still other trades, so that our youth while their minds are being trained to habits of thought their hands may also become trained in certain branches of the mechanical or industrial arts; and so, also, that when they have quitted the schools they may be so far advanced in the rudiments of various trades that little or no time will be required to complete and follow as a vocation what they learned in the school.

We understand from good authority that the Commissioners think so well of industrial education that they are seriously considering the appointment of a practical mechanic as one of our school trustees in the person of Mr. R. F. Chisholm, a printer, who for several years has been employed at the Government Printing Office in the various branches of his trade with that degree of skill and commendation of his superior officers that, had the government continued in the hands of the Republican party, he would have been promoted to still higher and more responsible positions.

Mr. Chisholm is well learned in his trade and a remarkably well-informed man on public events, and well and favorably known to many of our public men, white and colored.

Should the Commissioners conclude to select Mr. Chisholm, who is in no sense a candidate, for a school trustee, this would show their earnestness in putting the industrial branches upon the same footing as other branches of education, and we bespeak for Mr. Chisholm as a school trustee that he will bring to this position the same earnestness, the same skill, the same forethought and industry in furthering the interests of the schools in all their branches as has heretofore marked his career.

The eight-page BEE was the town talk Saturday.

The circulation of the BEE is four times larger than any paper in the city edited by Negroes.

Some people boast of their circulation, but it is all on paper. Our books are open for inspection.

The BEE is the best paper in town to insert your advertisement.

Editor Crosby S. Noyes of the Star is abroad, and when he returns he will no doubt resume editorial charge of the Star, notwithstanding Mr. Theodore Noyes is in his father's chair and is doing the business well.

Of course, some people are so conceited that they imagine that the world cannot do without them.

The Republicans of this city will see that honest men are elected to the next National Republican convention.

The Republicans of Maryland—that is, the colored Republicans—have decided to support the Republican nominee.

Judge Scott of the police court has been very fair and lenient toward prisoners since he has occupied the bench in the police court.

The city is full of crooks, and the police department has done everything in its power to bring the rascals to justice.

The colored Republicans of this city are of the opinion that they compose the entire Republican party in this city.

## THE BEE IN DEMAND.

The increased size of the Washington BEE last week is an evidence that the people demand a great paper at the capital of the nation.

The BEE will meet the demands of the people. It is the oldest paper in Washington edited by Negroes, and it claims the largest bona fide circulation of any paper that has ever been in Washington.

We solicit the patronrge and encouragement of all classes of people.

The BEE knows no color or class. It is a journal of, by, and for the people.

The eight-page edition of the BEE is bound to succeed, because the management intends to make it succeed. The time is soon approaching when you will need a Negro daily.

The BEE will be that Negro daily. If you want all the news that is going on among the people you should read the BEE.

If you want a fearless race advocate, the BEE is the paper.

Our aim is to publish reliable news. We have established a Society Column, which is under the editorship of a refined and educated lady.

Our Fashion Column and Pointers on the Side are edited by a young lady who has had some journalistic experience.

We want the people to subscribe and advertise in the BEE.

If you want job printing done, call at this office.

This is the time for the race to show itself and support a journal that will truthfully publish its doings.

The ministers of the churches should send their special notices to this paper.

We print now 4,000 copies. We want 15,000 copies to be read by the people. We intend to have them.

Send in your names at once. Any person who will bring us 40 yearly cash subscribers will receive a handsome lady's diamond ring.

Any lady or gentleman who will bring in 20 yearly cash subscribers will receive a handsome fall or winter coat.

Any person who brings 10 yearly cash subscribers will be given a handsome silk umbrella.

Any person bringing us 5 yearly cash subscribers will be given a handsome silk parasol.

The person who will bring us 25 yearly cash subscribers will be given a fine silk or cloth dress pattern, with everything complete.

Now is your chance to earn a living and to be compensated for your services.

It certainly was in bad taste for the editor of the Colored American, after having advertised Mr. Robert Key to give an excursion on his own hook, and then criticize and condemn the steamboat company for giving such an all night excursion. Certainly Mr. Key committed no offense, and considering the great number of people he carried down without any disturbance at all, he is to be congratulated and commended for his ingenuity. The American forgets that a few days ago a white excursion was given down the river, and men who should have known better (we believe they were lawyers) started a riot and now stand charged with having committed an offense on the high seas.

Mr. Key had an excursion of one or two thousand people and equally as many at the wharf to see the excursion go off, while the whites carried about five hundred, and yet Mr. Key had no fight, but there was a riot created by white lawyers.

If the American would only look a little into the faults of the people it would not find so much fault in the man who was advised to run the all-night excursion.

Editor John C. Dancy in the last number of his A. M. E. Zion Quarterly Review says: "Editor John C. Dancy made a ringing speech at the National Convention of Republican League Clubs held at Cleveland recently."

If the editor had left these remarks for some one else to have said, the BEE would have believed them. This is a little egotistic, Mr. Dancy.

## HOTEL BLOWN UP IN DENVER

### LARGE NUMBER OF VICTIMS STILL BURIED IN THE RUINS.

**Firemen Obliged to Abandon the Work of Rescue Owing to the Intense Heat—Terrible Scenes Amid the Falling Walls and Ruins—Sleeping Guests Blown Into Eternity Without Warning—Last Struggles and Piercing Screams of the Dying—Twelve Bodies Taken Out and Many Guests Missing.**

Denver, Aug. 19.—The Gumry hotel was wrecked by the explosion at 12:10 this morning. The rear half of the building, a five-story brick and stone structure, went down with a crash. The hotel was crowded with guests. On both sides of Lawrence street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets, and on Larimer street, directly back of the Gumry, the plate glass windows of the business houses were blown in and a number of pedestrians were injured by falling glass. The fronts of many buildings in the vicinity were badly wrecked.

The hotel structure, for 100 feet along the alley and extending seventy-five feet toward the front, is a mass of debris. Brick and plaster were piled in heaps twenty feet high, and from this mass of wreckage were heard the moans of the injured and dying. At 12.35 five injured persons were taken out. They were all inmates of the upper story and sank down with the floors, escaping more fortunately than those below.

The remaining portion of the building, from which the guests were removed by ladders as fast as possible, was expected to fall at any moment and precautions to prevent further loss of life added to the difficulty in reaching the dead and injured. By some estimates forty people were in the portion of the hotel destroyed, nearly all of whom must be dead. It is supposed that the battery of boilers in the hotel basement must have exploded. The sound of the explosion was heard throughout the city, awakening people in bed a mile from the scene. A cloud of dust was thrown a thousand feet in the air.

At 12.50 the ruins were still burning fiercely and the firemen were obliged to retreat from the work of rescue.

Every engine in the city poured water into the mass, but the flames could not be gotten under control before many of the injured were cremated.

During the height of the excitment a team ran away on Eighteenth street, stampeding the great crowd of spectators. A number of people were more or less injured by being trampled on and falling in the broken glass, which covered the streets and sidewalks in every direction. Electric light wires dangled from broken poles in the alley and added fresh peril to the firemen. One horse was killed by coming in contact with a live wire. Two injured women had almost been extricated from the ruins when the flames approached so close that the rescuers had to abandon them, for their own safety. Both voices were soon silenced, the fire completing the work commenced by the explosion.

Up to two o'clock six other persons in the house had been taken from the ruins, all badly injured. In addition, four were severely cut by glass falling into the street. A piece of the cornice of the Cheesman block at Seventeenth and Larimer streets, fully a block from the Gumry Hotel, was torn out and fell to the street, narrowly missing several passers-by. The fragment weighed at least a ton.

Among the dead are Peter Gumry and R. C. Grenier, the proprietors of the hotel, and the day clerk and the night clerk, none of whom have been found. Immediately after the explosion occurred a baby was heard wailing in the corner of a room which had nearly fallen away. Its parents had gone down with the first crash. Afterwards the little one's cries became weaker and weaker, and when the flames shot up into the skeleton of the building they became silenced. The firemen made a brave effort to save a woman caught in the debris of the north corner of the hotel, but were forced to abandon the attempt. The spot where she lay was soon the hottest part of the fire.

The force of the explosion carried away a large portion of the rear of the building adjoining the hotel and one occupied by A. B. Wade, wholesale and retail furniture. The wall of the Gumry on the side toward Eighteenth street crushed a stable and a small frame house, but no one was injured.

The Gumry was a five-story brick with stone front and was built about six years ago. It was of the better kind of second-class hotels, catering largely to transient family patronage. Thus, many ladies and children were among the guests. The building was built as the Eden Musee by the widow of General Tom Thumb and was so occupied, later being remodeled for use as a hotel. Gumry & Grenier have owned the hotel for several years.

Mr. Gumry was a prominent contractor and had done much of the work during the building of the State Capitol. Mr. Grenier acted in the capacity of manager.

## MAY BE THE CHATHAM FIEND.

**Albert Dean Arrested on Suspicion of the Abductions.**

Chatham, Aug. 19.—"The kidnapper is caught! The kidnapper is caught!" was the sentence passed quickly among our citizens as they returned from church service yesterday at noon. Albert Dean, a young man aged about twenty-eight, whose home is in Canaan, Conn., and who came here about two or three months ago from Torrington, Conn., to visit his sister, Mrs. George Skidmore, a resident of this village, was arrested yesterday morning at Old Chatham by Officer Hulbert, on suspicion of being the fiend who has been the terror of the town and the abductor of little girls.

For two weeks residents about Old Chatham have noticed a stranger about town acting in a very curious manner, and when he endeavored to entice the little Hoag girl behind a vacated sawmill on the pretense of picking flowers a week ago, and whose plans were frustrated by the appearance of the little girl's father, excitement has been away above par. Yesterday he was seen talking with the children of Alfred Johnson and his arrest followed.

Officer Hulbert brought his prisoner to this village. He has a light moustache, of medium height, and wears the telltale derby hat.

Driving up in front of Pruesner's house, they asked the little girl, Elma, which one in the party took her from her bed, when, without a moment's hesitation, she picked Dean out as the abductor. Pruesner, father of the little girl, wanted to kill him on the spot. Last night the prisoner was placed in the Chatham lock-up and about 11 o'clock to-day he was brought before Justice Page.

Dean has been working for a farmer near here and has been seen prowling about, but whether he can be held on the evidence of the little girl is a question.

**New York Postmasters Appointed.**

Washington, Aug. 19.—Among the fourth-class postmasters appointed are the following: Glenarbor, N. Y., W. H. Riley, vice C. Ashley, resigned; Howlett Hill, Albert Marshfield, vice H. H. Powell, dead; Porter Corners, W. H. Lane, vice E. H. Randall, resigned.


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IF YOUR HOME IS LIKE THIS,

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DR. GORDON, tells your complete past, your present life, your entire future, the names of your loved ones, what you should do to avoid trouble or disappointment, how to recover lost or stolen property. She changes misfortune into good luck, tells you how your business transactions will turn out and how to make them successful. She predicts important events

Come ye who suffer and be healed; come ye speculators and be advised; come ye lovers and win your idol; come ye brokenhearted wives; come all who are in trouble and learn to bless this Wonderful Medium, the Greatest phophetess now in America.

"Call on me and I will make it like this."

Again, remember that all she claims she can prove; one trial will convince you. She does not know of a case of any one ever coming once that did not seek the supernatural advice a second and third time, and often weekly. All she asks is one visit the rest will follow.

If you cannot come, send $1.00, and know something of what the fate of fortune has in store for you. Christ when on earth was a forecaster. A predicter of coming events, both good and bad. He told truths, but that did not always his counsellors.

A word to the wise should suffice. Have faith. ALWAYS AT HOME,
1109 G St., N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.



## RAILROADS.

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Schedule in effect March 4, 1895.

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11:10 P. M.—DAILY—The famous "F. F. V. Limited"—A Solid Vestibuled Train, with dining car and Pullman sleepers, for Cincinnati, Lexington, and Louisville without change. Pullman sleeper Washington to Virginia Hot Springs, without change week days. Observation car from Hinton. Arrives Cincinnati 5:55 p. m.; Lexington, 6:00 p. m.; Louisville, 9:35 p. m.; Indianapolis, 11:20 p. m.; Chicago, 7:30 a. m., and St. Louis, 6:50 a. m. Connects in Union Depot for all points.

10:57 A. M. EXCEPT SUNDAY—For Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, Va. Only rail line.

2:25 P. M. DAILY—Express for Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Waynesboro, Staunton, and principal Virginia points, daily; for Richmond, daily except Sunday.

Pullman locations and tickets at company's offices, 513 and 1421 Pennsylvania avenue.

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General Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect July 12, 1895.

Leave Washington from station, corner of New Jersey avenue and C street.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited trains, 11:30 a. m. and 8:20 p. m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, Vestibuled Limited, 3:45 p. m.; express, 12:01 night.

For Pittsburg and Cleveland, express, daily, 11:30 a. m. and 9:10 p. m.

For Lexington and Staunton, 11:30 a. m.

For Winchester and way stations, *5:30 p. m.

For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, and New Orleans, 11:20 p. m. daily; sleeping cars through.

For Luray, 3:45 p. m. daily.

For Baltimore, week days, x4:55, 5:00, 6:35, x7:00, x7:10, x8:00, x8:25, x8:30, x9:30, x10:00, x11:30 a. m., x12:10, x12:30, 2:15, x3:00, 3:25, x4:28, 4:31, x5:05, x5:10, x5:30, 5:35, x6:20, 6:30, x8:00, 8:15, x9:00, 11:15 p. m., and x12:01 night; Sundays, x4:55, x7:00, x7:10, 8:30, x9:00, x10:00 a. m., x12:10, x12:30, 1:00, x3:00, 3:25, 4:31, x5:05, x5:10, 6:30, x8:00, x9:00, 11:15 p. m., x12:01 night.

For Annapolis, 7:10 and 8:30 a. m., 12:15 and 4:28 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m., 4:31 p. m.

For Frederick, ***9:00, *9:30, *11:30 a. m., ***1:15, *4:30 p. m.

For Hagerstown, *11:30 a. m. and *5:30 p. m.

For Boyd and way points, **9:40 p. m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, *6:00, *8:00 a. m., *12:50, *3:00, *4:33, **5:35, **7:05, **9:40, **11:30 p. m.

For Washington Junction and way points, **9:00, *9:30 a. m., ***1:15 p. m. Express trains stopping at principal stations only, *4:30, *5:30 p. m.

For Bay Ridge, 9:15 a. m. and 4:28 p. m., week days. 9:35 a. m., 1:30 and 3:15 p. m., Sundays.

ROYAL BLUE LINE FOR NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

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For Philadelphia, New York, Boston and the East, week days (4:55 Dining Car), (7:00 Dining Car), 8:00 (10:00 a. m. Dining Car), 11:30 (12:30 Dining Car), 3:00 (5:05 Dining Car), 8:00 p. m. (12:01 night, Sleeping Car, open at 10:00 o'clock), Sundays (4:55 Dining Car), (7:00 Dining Car), (9:00 a. m. Dining Car), (12:30 Dining Car), 3:00 (5:05 Dining Car), 8:00 (12:01 night). Sleeping Car opens for passengers 10:00 p. m.

Buffet Parlor Cars on all day trains.

For Atlantic City, week days, 4:55, 7:99, 10:00 and 11:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m. Sundays, 4:55 a. m., 12:30 p. m.

For Cape May, 4:55 a. m. (8:00 a. m. Saturday only), 12:30 p. m. Sundays, 4:55 a. m.

*Except Sunday. **Daily. ***Sunday only.
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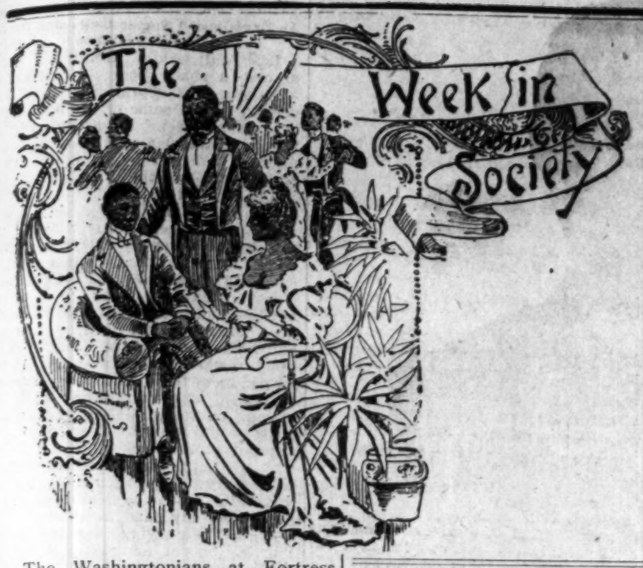


The Washingtonians at Fortress Monroe are having pleasant receptions.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Cook, who reside near Howard University, have never given a reception since they have been in the city. They no doubt believe that receptions are costly articles.

The coming marriage of Dr. T. L. Upshaw will be one of the most brilliant events in the social circle.

Mr. H. C. Bruce, who has been keeping house at 1930 Eleventh street, n.w., is now at 1926 Eleventh street, where he finds it more agreeable to his exchequer.

Mrs. W. H. Harris and Mrs. Dr. J. R. Wilder, who are at Lincoln Hall, Harpers Ferry, W. Va., are having an enjoyable time.

Mr. John S. Butler, who resides on Massachusetts avenue, northwest, left Lincoln Hall, Harpers Ferry, W. Va., on Monday for his home. Mr. Butler is well informed on many diplomatic questions now pending in the Department of State.

Dr. Daniel H. Williams, who is not a social star, is more or less engaged in the work of his institution. The doctor cares nothing for social honors. The fine house that he has bought his mother and sisters convinces one that he would make a good husband.

Miss Flora is attending Howard University in special studies. She is a very amiable young lady.

The editor took a trip to Harpers Ferry, W. Va., last Sunday and found quite a number of familiar faces at Lincoln Hall on Camp Hill, where many of the society people are recuperating, among whom were Miss Moten, who was taking life in an easy manner with a farmer's hat on; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Murray and children. Mr. Murray has been there two months or more. Mr. John Butler and his very fascinating daughter; Mrs. W. H. Harris and her bright little daughter; Mrs. Dr. J. R. Wilder, whose face always carries the mark of simplicity; Mrs. R. D. Hall and her two daughters; Mrs. Mary Lee and daughter; Mrs. Williams and son; the venerable Mrs. Martin and Mrs. James Hughes and daughter, of Baltimore, Md. The editor arrived there just after dinner, but the genial hostess, Miss E. D. Smith, kindly prepared a dinner, which was enjoyed with a relish.

Of course the BEE wanted to witness the ladies' toilettes when they came to supper, and no doubt he had to take the 6:15 train for Washington, where he had to take the outgoing train for Baltimore.

At any rate the supper-bell rang about 5:30, only three quarters of an hour to eat supper and catch the train. A surprise greeted the BEE by the pretty toilettes of the ladies who came to supper.

The entrance to the dining-hall reminded one that he was going to attend the feast of the godesses.

The toilettes of the ladies were beautiful.

Lincoln Hall is now and has been conducted by Mrs. E. D. Smith.

It is rumored that on account of the lack of support the social circles of different parts of the country give this summer retreat Lincoln Hall will probably be turned into a white summer resort next season.

There is but one summer boarding place, and that is Camp Hill or Lincoln Hall.

Of the four or five boarding-houses at the college the white people have them all but one.

It was very pleasant on Camp Hill last Sabbath, and from the facial appearance of the tender sex it looks like old sol touches them not.

Atlantic city is greatly crowded this summer. Mr. John W. Carter and friends are having a delightful time there. There are many Washingtonians there.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Douglass, of Highland, had quite a reception on last Sunday.

On the 8 o'clock train for Bay Ridge there was a large crowd went up. Quite a number on their arrival went to Highland, the summer place of Mr. and Mrs. Douglass. He has a team to meet you at the train. Their place is situated in one of the best sections of Bay Ridge.

There are a number of teachers at Peaonian Springs, Va.—Miss Julia R. Bush and others. There is no place you can go to this summer but what you will find some of the teachers and other social lights of the city.

Fortress Monroe, Va., is one of the most fashionable retreats this summer. It is near the Chesapeake Bay, where bathing is indulged in freely.

One of the prettiest homes in Le Droit Park is that of Mr. and Mrs. N. Sprague. Mrs. Sprague has some very accomplished daughters, who are reared with great care.

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## YOU MAY TAKE IT FOR GRANTED

Both branches of the police court were in active operation this week. Judge Mills presided in his usual dignified air, without a smile on his face, and who seemed angry because the heat struck his white starched collar and spotless white shirt. Many offenders came before him, and in their usual pleas counsel for the unlucky defendants were to some extent successful in convincing the court that their clients were falsely charged.

J. Moses Ricks, Esq., an all-around attorney, has not had such a good week, but he always manages to get his share if it is to be had at all.

Judge Hewlett had several cases, but how much money he got out of them no one knows but the judge. The judge, who is counsel for Ed. Young, charged with carnal knowledge of his sister-in-law, alleged to be under sixteen, was postponed. The fee was not in sight; hence the postponement. If the judge gets his fee, he will try and convince the court that his client is a saint.

The reverential Mr. Martin, with a Chesterfieldian air, refuses to lay his Daniel Webster cane aside for fear some of the fifty-cent loungers will get hold of it.

There are cappers who arrive at the court and stand in front of Lawyers Jones, Hewlett, Payton, Moss, and Martin's offices and hand cards instead of waiting until the legitimate busines of the profession comes to them.

Ex-Judge Moss carries a crook in his back since he was assaulted by Charles Scott, of Anacostia. The ex-judge is harmless, and I knew the time when the judge would have made others carry a hump instead of himself.

Judge Scott has become very popular with members of the bar. He is very lenient with unfortunate offenders, and soon realized the fact that a small fine will answer for the same purpose as a large one.

The most popular prosecuting officer around the court is that brilliant southerner James A. Pugh. Mr. Pugh does his duty, and he is a favorite among members of the bar. If a person is guilty, he will prosecute him. If there is no case against the defendant, he will not take up the time of the court.

I shall make this column as interesting and spicy as I can, and you can depend on it that my reports shall be truthful and reliable.

## EXAMINATIONS.

If the health officer had been examined rigidly by a board of physicians, the question would be, could he have passed?

Men, it seems, who know less, are always anxious for a civil service examination.

Suppose the Commissioners request Health Officer Woodward to enter a competitive examination, then we would see how near he would pass the examination.

The civil service examinations are farces.

What good is the civil service if the President can change the rules as he sees fit?

The law is a fraud and ought to be abolished.

## CITY BREVITIES.

Miss Georgia Savoy, who entered the civil service examination, has been notified that she has passed. Her general average is 90¾.

Mr. A. St. A. Smith passed the civil service examination for the Government Printing Office.

Miss J. E. Anderson, who entered the civil service examination, averaged 93¾.

The numerous accidents in this city and throughout the country by steamboats and railroads have been attributed to the carelessness of the companies.

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Spring hats of every description always on hand.

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That there has been a revolution in the manufacture of Organs and Pianos is evinced by the current offer of Cornish & Co., the well known manufacturers of Washington, N. J. For the next 60 days they offer to sell an organ or $42.50, which a short time ago would have been considered a desirable bargain at $75.00. With this they offer terms of credit that are sure to meet with the approval of every fair-minded person. Cornish & Co. are the largest makers of Pianos and Organs in the world selling direct from the factory to the home. Since the conception of this great business, nearly thirty years ago, they have been fighting the method of selling instruments through agents and dealers, their plan being to give the enormous profits usually retained by the tradesman to the buyer. Their efforts to place first class instruments within the reach of all, at manufacturer's prices and the most liberal terms, deserves the highest commendation. Every one who is contemplating the purchase of an Organ or Piano, should get the catalogue issued by this firm. It illustrates and describes all the latest and best designs of Organs and Pianos with prices and special offers that are sure to prove profitable. They general ly offer to send to it free to all whowrite and mention the BEE.

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ONE TICKET GIVEN WITH EVERY JOB.

...ords, we teach you HOW, and start you in business, at which you can rapidly gather in the dollars. We can and will, if you please, teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $15 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages, in any part of America. You can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. What we offer is new and it has been proved over and over again, that great pay is sure for every worker. Easy to learn. No special ability required. Reasonable. In short only necessary for success. We start you, furnishing everything. Lose no time. Some of the grandest stables forever in useful, inventive progress, that enriches all workers. It is probably the greatest opportunity laboring people have ever known. Now is the time. Delay means loss. Full particulars free. Better write at once. Address STINSON & Co., Box 488, Portland, Maine.

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $260 a month; I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make $30 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album almost every house I visit. My profit is often as much as $20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business piles up grand profits. Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. $7 Head-On account of a forced manufacturer's sale 125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $3 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush. Charmingly decorated inside. Handsomest albums in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

# EVERYTHING NEW

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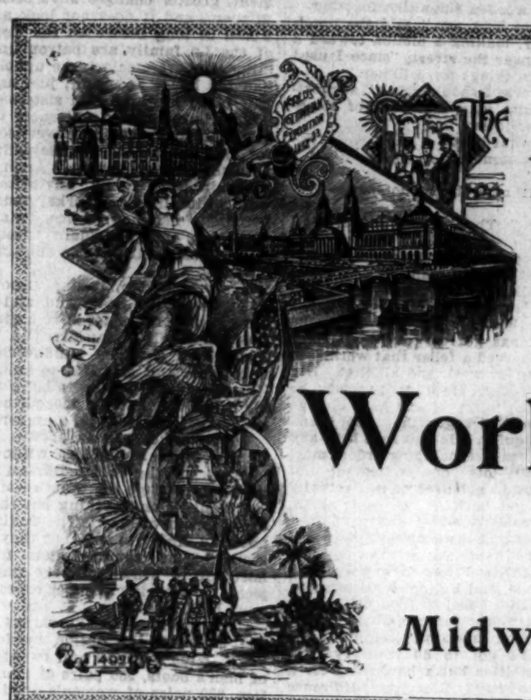

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$93 Sewing-Machine FREE. To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out, before patents run out is sold for $93, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most ligh running machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. STINSON & CO., Box 488, Augusta, Maine.

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DO YOU
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If so, do they fit you? Do they wear well? Do they satisfy you? If not, come and talk with us. We can please you on prices fit, comfort and wear.
NOTE THE FOLLOWING LIST:
Childs' Dongola hand sewed spring heel shoes, 5 to 8, 49c
Childs Red and Gray Slippers, worth $10 at 75c.
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Boys and youths' solid leather shoes, $1,50 value, at 98c
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Men's Russia, hand sewed, in all styles $2.49,
Men's Black and Tan low shoes, $1.98,
The only few of the many bargains we are offering
Our line of Fine Men and Women Shoes ranging in price from $3 to $5 are as equally cheap according to quality as the ones enumerated

ECONOMY SHOE HOUSE.
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Say you saw it in The BEE
Cut this out and take it to the above named store and get a pair of shoes at reduced rates.

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BABY CARRIAGES REFRIGERATORS.

## DEMOCRATS WITH COGGESHALL.

**Rumor Has It That They Will Indorse Him in Their Convention.**

Rome, Aug. 20.—The result of the Republican Convention, held here Saturday, and the bolt by the Coggeshall faction, have caused no end of comment among Republicans and Democrats. Mr. Coggeshall is being severely criticised but the more severe the criticism the better pleased he seems to be.

If what a prominent Democratic leader in Oneida county politics told me to-night is true, there is some method in the bolt of yesterday. He said:

"Did you know the Democrats of the county are going to indorse Coggeshall for Senator? That is the talk. And it is understood that he is to run as the independent candidate, and, if elected, he has promised the Democrats to be independent on all questions."

If this be true there will be no doubt that Henry J. Coggeshall will be re-elected for another term, making seven terms of service. To-day I went into the country and talked with many people, especially in the farming district. Coggeshall is strong among them. The trades unions of Rome and Utica have passed resolutions indorsing him and advising all members of unions to support him.

I heard John C. Davies, chairman of the Republican County Committee, say that Frederick G. Weaver, the nominee of the regular convention, would be elected by an overwhelming majority, and that the bolt of the Coggeshallites would be a good thing for Weaver's canvass.

The Democrats of the county are to hold their caucuses on August 31, and the true state of affairs will then be known. Any way, Coggeshall is jubilant and he is confident of success. Nearly the required number (500) of signatures has been obtained to the petition to entitle Mr. Coggeshall to run as an independent candidate. The full number will be obtained this week.

## HIS RIGHT TO SELL ROCKS.

**What the "Brooklyn Eagle" Says About State Geologist Hall.**

Brooklyn, Aug. 20.—The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, of which St. Clair McKelway, who is one of the Regents of the University, is the editor-in-chief, has this to say editorially about Melvil Dewey's unfounded charges against Dr. James Hall:

"State Geologist Hall comes from the official investigation with flying colors, whether the investigators raise the colors or not. It is, in any case, proved that there was not the slightest intent of wrong in his selling specimens to the Museum of Natural History. We are still enabled to respect the brains of the State and to believe that scientific men will not sink themselves to the level of Tammany politicians. Professor Hall receives the sum of $1,500 a year from this State for the purpose of writing and publishing his annual reports on its natural history. But for years, while in and out of the State service, he has wandered over the hills and into the dales and has gathered collections of fossils and minerals that interested him. He made a collection that he was able to sell for $70,000. He felt himself under no more obligation to give his specimens to the State, to be poked off into an obscure museum, than a professor of geology in Harvard or Yale or a member of the Brooklyn institute would be, if he were prosecuting a similar series of investigations. He did the work that he was paid to do, and that seems to end the matter. His gains from rocks or flour or stocks or real estate are his own affair."

## LEWIS PREFERS JAIL TO TELLING.

**Refuses to Say Who Offered Him Money to Vote for Coggeshall.**

Rome, Aug. 20.—Robert Lewis, of Lowell, who charged the Coggeshall faction with offering him a bribe commencing at $200 and going up to $1,000 if he would change his vote in the Republican County Convention here Saturday and support Coggeshall instead of Weaver, for whom he was pledged, is now in the Rome jail on a charge of contempt of court. District Attorney Klock heard of the alleged bribe Friday morning and summoned County Judge Dunmore from Utica. He brought Mr. Lewis before the Judge, but on examination Mr. Lewis refused to reveal the name of the person who offered the bribe, as he had promised not to. At Mr. Lewis' request the examination was adjourned until he could have time to think the matter over.

Last evening Judge Dunmore again came to Rome and the examination was continued. Mr. Klock asked Mr. Lewis if he was ready to reveal the name of the person who offered him the bribe, and Mr. Lewis said, "No, sir; I will rot in jail before I reveal his name." A commitment was then made out and Mr. Lewis was locked up in the Rome jail, there to remain until he tells the court the name of the person who offered the bribe, or until discharged by law.

## TRAIN IMPERILLED BY FOREST FIRES.

**Four Bridge Carpenters Perish in the Wilderness of Washington.**

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 20.—Passengers on the west bound Great Northern train had a narrow escape from death last night. The train had passed through a fierce forest fire for a distance of ten miles and when it reached the little Spokane river, about twenty miles east of this city, a huge tree fell across the track from the mountain above, just as the train was passing. The engine struck it, and for a moment the train toppled to one side and almost went into the chasm 150 feet deep, on the other side. The track was cleared and the train succeeded in reaching here badly damaged.

The fires have now reached south along the line of the Great Northern and continue with unabated fury. Millions of feet of timber have already been destroyed. In the section where the flames are now burning, are several small settlements and a good many settlers are scattered throughout the timber and fears are entertained for their safety. In the Northern Pan Handle, of Idaho, a wild and uninhabited wilderness, the fire is rapidly licking up the vast timber. Never before in the history of the northwest has the fire caused such havoc.

Superintendent of Bridges McCreary, of the Northern Pacific, confirms the report of the death of four men. They were bridge carpenters and had gone out on a long bridge to extinguish the fire and failing to do so, they sought to return, only to find their retreat cut off. They leaped from the bridge into the chasm, 136 feet below, and were dashed to death.

## 17 PERSONS DROWNED AT HAMBURG.

**Steamer Concordia Collides with a Boat Containing Twenty-five People.**

Hamburg, Aug. 19.—A boat containing twenty-five passengers was run down and sunk to-day by the steamer Concordia, from Stade. Seventeen persons were drowned.

## THE TIRED FEELING.

**It's Monotony That Makes Men Want a Change.**

He was a poorly dressed and rough in appearance man, but nevertheless he was something of a philosopher. He was plodding along Ashland avenue, near Sixteenth street, when a young man overtook him and made some inquiries as to a street in that part of the city. The street was about half a mile away, so they continued the tramp along the rough wooden sidewalks together.

"'Taint so long ago," said the rough man finally, making a motion toward a brick pile near the street, "since I used to pile them things for a living."

"Hard work, I should think," suggested the young man, for want of something better to say.

"That's what it is."

"And monotonous."

"What?"

"I say it must be monotonous—tiresome."

"Oh, sure." Then, after a pause: "So's everything else."

"Oh, there is variety in some things," protested the young man.

"If a feller doesn't have to do 'em there is," returned the other, "but I guess any business is tiresome to the feller that has got to 'tend to it right along. I knowed a feller that worked in a store—reg'lar work and all that. But he got tired of it. He wanted variety, he said—wanted to travel and have change all the time. He got the chance and grabbed it quick. He was sent here and there, and was on marching orders most of the time—lots of excitement and change, but he got tired of it. Actually kicked to get back at a desk again, 'cause he said traveling was so blamed monotonous and tiresome, and he wanted a change. Same way with everybody, I guess. Piling bricks is mighty hard and tiresome, and I'm doing better now, but sometimes I feel 's if I'd like to pile bricks again just for a change. There ain't anything that ain't tiresome to the feller that's got to do it every day. What's ambition but a hankering for a change, anyway? The only diff'rence between people is that some of 'em want a change so bad that they'll go backward to get it, while the others have sense enough to swear and kick, but hang on till they can get it goin' forward."—Chicago Times-Herald.

**A Terrible Kicker.**

"Please, sir," said the bell boy to a Texas hotel clerk, "No. 40 says there ain't no towel in his room."

"Tell him to use one of the window curtains."

"He says, too, there ain't no pillows."

"Tell him to put his coat and vest under his head."

"And he wants a pitcher of water."

"He is the worst kicker I ever struck in my life. Carry him up the horse pail."

"He wants to know if he can't have a light."

"Here, give him this lantern, and ask him if he wants the earth and if he'll have it fried on only one side or turned over."—Texas Siftings.

**The Usual Result.**

"Papa, can I go to the store and get me a new dress?"

"Why, child, you have got plenty of good dresses."

"Yes, papa, but they are out of style."

"Nonsense, girl! The trees always come out in the same style every spring, don't they?"

"Yes, papa; and they always look green, too."

"All right, go to the store and get a dress."—Texas Siftings.

**A Summer Delicacy.**

The White Cow (gleefully)—Did you see that young city fellow out with the city girl gathering wild flowers?

The Muley Cow—Yes; they go through the pasture here every day.

The White Cow—Well, he had them in his straw hat, and when they sat on the stile to rest she put her straw hat over his to keep the sun from them, and I—ha! ha!—I ate the whole business as a sandwich.—Puck.

**New Kind of Lozenge.**

Mrs. Briggson—Harold, mother called in at your office yesterday and seeing some cough lozenges on your desk took several. To-day she is suffering dreadfully, and she thinks you meant to poison her.

Mr. Briggson (the architect)—Cough lozenges! Great Scott! That was a box of samples of our little mosaic tilings for hotels and office floors.—Good Company.

**A Powerful Preacher.**

Housekeeper—So you are located at Dairyville? That's where our milkman comes from.

Rural Pastor—Yes, he is a regular attendant at our church, and always appears deeply impressed during the services.

Housekeeper—Yes, I've noticed that his milk is always richer on Mondays than on other days.—New York Weekly.

**Poetry and Prose.**

Lieutenant (in Miss Emily's private sitting room)—Emily, I cannot find expression for the feelings which agitate my breast—I love you! (dropping on his knees). Behold me lying here in the dust before you!

Emily—I beg your pardon, Lieutenant; that is an insult. I dusted everything myself only a minute ago!—Gellustreerd Zondagsblad.

**How to Get Out.**

Prisoner—I wan't to get out of here bad.

Jailer—That is the way you came in. What we want is for you to get out of here good.—Norristown Herald.

**A Thoughtful Youth.**

Mamma — Robbie, why didn't you speak to Mrs. Bangle when you met her just now?

Robbie—You said I must always think before I speak, and I couldn't think of anything to think.

**On the Lake.**

Mills—Did you ever know of a man being killed by the explosion of one of his theories?

Hills—Yes, one. He had a theory that he could run a steam launch alone.

**At the Seashore.**

Mills—Every time I come on this piazza I find women discussing clothes.

Madge—Yes, and a mighty small topic it is, judging from the bathing suits I see about here.

**Bicyclical Enthusiasm in the West.**

There is an Emporia man who is so pleased with his bicycle that he tried to get into a funeral procession next to the hearse with it the other day.—Emporia Gazette.

## INDIANS IN A NEW LIGHT.

**They Are Becoming Civilized and Romance Has Departed.**

There is not so much romance surrounding the Indian as there was fifty years ago, and there are few red men to-day who would answer to the description of a painted warrior in one of Cooper's novels. Since the Indians have been placed on reservations and put in charge of agents of the government, greater changes have been seen in them, and it does not look as if it would be long before all the members of the Lo family are patronizing the tailor, the dressmaker, the upholsterer and the house decorator, just as their pale-faced brethren and sisters do.

This is especially noticeable to any one who looks at the advertisements for bids for Indian supplies which are published every spring. Among the items in last year's advertisements were white linen and turkey red handkerchiefs, hemmed; calico, gingham, fast colors and good quality; Kentucky jeans, hickory and calico shirting and mosquito bar.

Everything, too, it was announced, must be of the best kind and style. Miss Minnehaha must have a gingham dress that will wash; Mrs. Old Horse-in-the-Mud a white handkerchief of fine linen, and Mr. Man-to-hold-your-Horses delicate netting to hang around his couch, so that the mosquitoes will not disturb his peaceful slumbers.

We have never been accustomed to think of an Indian as without his blanket, but the Indian Bureau is trying to discourage the practice of wearing blankets on anything but the beds on the reservations. The Indians do not take kindly to this, but they try to secure some compensation for the hardship to which they are thus subjected by securing slumber robes of the most brilliant colors.

Here are some of the things which the wards of the nation needed last year. Nine hundred and twenty pairs of men's boots, 930 pairs of men's arctics, 920 pairs of women's arctics, 12,000 pairs of women's shoes, sole-lined, 220 dozen hair brushes, 1,100 gross dress buttons, 1,650 coarse combs, 1,075 fine combs, 120 dozen bottles of indellible ink, 62 dozen mirrors, 41 gross of darning needles, 1,320 dozen of sewing machine needles, 8,000 dozen spools of cotton, 19,130 pairs of suspenders, 680 dozen closed thimbles, 55 dozen open thimbles, 10 dozen clothes brushes, 78 dozen tooth brushes, five gross of hair pins, three gross of button hole twist, eight gross of safety-pins, 1,500 yards of ribbon, 35 dozen 50-yard spools of scalet silk, and ten gross of collar buttons.

After reading this we must revise all the opinions that we have formed about the noble red man. It was Gen. Sheridan who said that the only good Indian was a dead Indian.

But here are live Indians who must be good and respectable because they use tooth brushes and lose their collar buttons under the bureau, and part their hair before the mirror, the while their wives are wearing thimbles and darning their husband's hose, and making the wigwam cheery with the whir and the rattle of the sewing machine. Civilization has evidently not been a failure in aboriginal households.

But there are other things in the lists of supplies which seem foreign to Indian tastes. Requests for 280,000 pounds of soap and 2,000 pounds of washing soda are startling, and the crockery list is full of interest. In it are to be found plates of every variety—breakfast, dinner, tea, soup, sauce, and pie. Then there are students' lamps, hanging lamps, bracket lamps, shoe blacking, stoves, cocaine, chloroform, pepsin, beef extract and sugar-coated pills.

**Indian Dogs**

Kickapoo Indians are very fond of dogs, both alive and fricassed. Around their tepees or wickiups there always is half a dozen wolfish dogs. An Indian dog hates a white man as far as he can see him, and loves an Indian as far as he can smell him, and that is saying a good deal. When a white man driving through the Kickapoo country sees a dog by the roadside, his natural impulse is to whistle in a friendly way. But the instant you whistle to an Indian dog he turns his tail, and is out of sight quicker than if he had been kicked. An Indian never whistles at his dog when he wants his beast to come to him; he places his tongue against his teeth and hisses. The colored population of Oklahoma have almost as many dogs as the Indians. These dogs have a deep-rooted aversion for the white man.

**Sense of Color.**

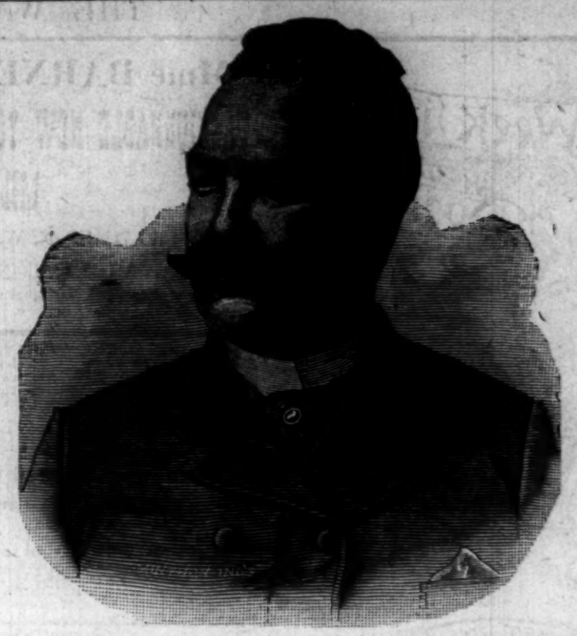
According to Prof. Hugo Magnus, of Breslau, the visual capacity or sense of color varies, not only with the individual, but with the civilization of a people. At first the human retina is insensible to colors, and only a gray more or less clear, is visible. Later on red and yellow are seen, these colors corresponding to light of the greatest wave length. Thus neither the ancient hymns of the Vedas, nor the end-Avesta, nor the Old Testament speak of the blue sky. Homer (as Mr. Gladstone remarks) and Ezekiel do not appear to have been sensible of all the tints of the rainbow; Zenophenus describes them as purple, red, and greenish yellow; Aristotle adds the blue. In Hebrew and Assyrian the colors yellow and green, and, in Arabic blue and black, are often confounded.

**Diamonds Are a Mystery.**

Where the diamond comes from nobody knows. You can no more predict the existence of diamonds than you can the existence of genius, although, to be sure, all diamond fields to a certain extent resemble each other, and all are found only in warm climates. Nor can you tell where the diamond goes to on combustion. Burn it, and it leaves no ash, the flame is exterior like that of a cork, and when it has blazed itself out, there remains not even so much as would dust the antennae of a butterfly.

**Ventilate Stables.**

From even the cleanest horse stable there is usually a strong odor of ammonia, which will effect the milk if the cows are compelled to continually breathe it. Spare no pains to promote the purity of the surroundings if you wish to make good butter of good keeping qualities. There should at least be free circulation of air between the stalls.



W. ALLISON SWEENY.

No doubt this gentleman is one of the best known colored editors in this country and one of the most polished. He is a fine speaker and a good writer.

Mr. Sweeny is the editor of the Indianapolis Freeman, one of the best known editors in the West.

The success of the Freeman is due to the efforts of this brilliant young journalist.

Mr. George L. Knox, one of the leading citizens in the West, is the proprietor of the Freeman, and it is reported that he pays Editor Sweeny a good salary for editing his paper.

The Freeman was the first illustrated colored newspaper in this country, published under a former management. It still retains its high literary excellence, and is no doubt the best paper edited by a negro in the West.

Editor Sweeny has been in the newspaper business for a number of years, and, from his sticking qualities, he has been a success.

## JOHN MILLER WILCOX DEAD.

**Editor of the Cleveland Penny Press Expires at Rose Island.**

Watertown, Aug. 19.—John Miller Wilcox, editor of the Cleveland Penny Press, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the summer home of his friend, ex-Mayor W. G. Rose, of Cleveland, at Rose Island, St. Lawrence river, aged 52 years.

The cause of his death was heart failure, resulting from an attack of the grip two years ago.

Salt-cellars first came into use in mediaeval times. There was only one on the table, and it held from two to three quarts. The salt was placed about the middle of the table's length.

Bunches of sassafras hung in the window will mitigate the fly nuisance. This is worth remembering by the summer boarder, who frequently finds herself not only five miles from a lemon, but an equal distance from window screens.

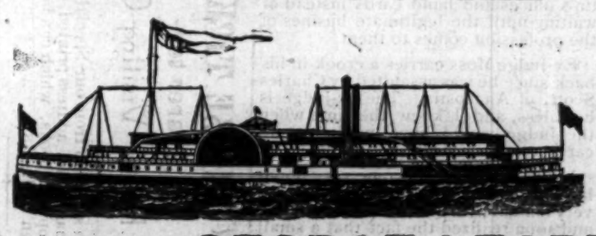

# CREW'S EXCURSION.

## Barbecue!
## Lamb Slaying!
## Free Beer Drinking!

# AT GLYMONT,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1895.

BY THE CREW OF THE



# Steamer GEORGE LEARY.

As this is the first excursion given by these men this season they look for every person to come and help them on this day.

There will be TWO BOATS RUNNING on that day so as to make three trips. The LAMB and OXEN will be slain after the boat arrives at Glymont on her first trip, so that every person can see how a beef is roasted whole.

DINNER WILL BE READY by 2:30 p. m., so that all who come down on the second boat will be in time to EAT, DRINK, AND BE MERRY. There will be plenty for 5,000 people to eat and drink, so let everybody get tickets in time.

ROUND TRIP, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 25 CENTS.

Boats leave at 9 a. m., 1:30 and 6 p. m. Home at 10 p. m.

COMMITTEE.

W. H. Thomas, chairman, J. H. Mathews, F. Smallwood, J. F. Fitzhugh, Philip Sullivan.

COMMITTEE ON BARBECUE.

J. Carlon, chief cook; Hilery Hawkins, Benj. Dickson, J. Sivan.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE DATE—SEPTEMBER 18, 1895.

Each ticket entitles holder to DRINK and LUNCH.



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# GEORGE LEARY,

242 FEET LONG, 3 DECKS, 64 STATE-ROOMS, 100 BERTHS,

DINING-ROOM, STATE-ROOMS, AND SALOONS LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

CAPACITY, 1,500,

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THIS COMPANY,

PLIES BETWEEN WASHINGTON, D. C., AND NORFOLK, VA., AND POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.

THE CAPITAL STOCK of this company is $50,000, divided into 5,000 SHARES of $10 each. All stock must be paid for in cash before a certificate can be issued, or one-half cash, for which a receipt, officially sealed, will be given, and the balance in 30 days from date of first payment.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED to sell Stock on percentage. Apply to F. D. LEE, General Agent.

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## DO FISH FEEL PAIN?

**An Experienced Angler Inclined to Decide in the Negative.**

Last fall, while trouting, I came across a shady pool of considerable size and depth, wherein I was certain lurked some of the aged denizens of the creek. It was in the evening, and I was fishing up stream. I cast my flies under the overhanging boughs and hardly had they touched on the water before I was made aware of the presence of a lusty trout in a heavy strike. I was kept pretty busy for the few minutes keping out of the roots which lined the banks, when my line suddenly slackened and I drew it in, to discover that my lower fly—a brown hackle—had been broken off where the hook joins the gut. I repaired the break and made another cast, being immediately rewarded with a second strike, which, from the disturbance created, I concluded must be the same fish. He, in some manner, failed to hook himself but a second later my line straightened out and whizzed through the water toward the right bank, and not wishing to lose my prize, I turned the butt toward him, when the hold again broke, depositing my flies in the tree tops overhead. In trying to dislodge them I broke the gut, and, as usual in such cases, my flies remained in the tree top—probably do yet—and there I was discovering, to my dismay, that my fly book was in my coat pocket in camp, a couple of hundred yards down the creek.

As to the time it took to reach camp I cannot say; but in a very brief period I had returned to where my rod was lying, and affixed a new fly. Again a cast was made, and again the fish responded in fine shape. This time he was successfully landed—a beautiful specimen, tipping the beam at a trifle over two pounds—and upon examination I found my brown hackle lodged in the roof of his cavernous mouth; also a strip of skin, about one and a quarter inch long by one-half wide, torn from his side, and a very ugly wound exposed from which blood was still dripping. In striking the second time he had probably snagged himself on my lower fly.

Later, we were fishing in the Mesa Lakes—a very beautiful group of mirror-like ponds that are the delight of the disciples of Walton from all over the country—and gradually worked our way round to where a small creek empties its crystal waters into the lake. We were having splendid success, having landed thirty-four in nearly as many minutes, and then we had to fish after that, managing to secure some very beautiful trophies. Where the creek enters the lake it falls over a six-foot embankment, leaving a shallow stream of about twenty feet between the falls and the main body of water. Several large red fellows were seen lazily moving about in the shallow water, and we took great caution lest we should be observed.

They would not take the fly in the creek with any great activity, so my companion could not resist the temptation, and, pulling his 38 Smith & Wesson shot at a fine large fellow, which he hit. After considerable splashing he started down the stream like a flash, leaping clear out of the water at one time. My fly was resting on the water at the mouth of the creek, dancing on top of the current, when suddenly my reel began to sing and about thirty yards of line spun out into the lake, which was immediately hauled in after a slight struggle with a trout of considerable weight on the end. Blood was running out of him very profusely, and we found a large, jagged hole torn through him, made by the revolver ball.

A short time ago a young friend of mine was fishing in the Grand river, a short distance from the city, and landed a twelve-pound whitefish with a big steel hook fastened in his belly, to which was attached about six feet of line tied in the centre of a twig three or four feet in length. Some boy had evidently fastened his line over night, and the stick had pulled out of the bank when the fish became snagged. If he could have felt pain he certainly would have felt it pulling against that four-foot stick through deep water. The hole, which the hook had torn pretty badly, was apparently very much inflamed.

Several other instances have occurred to me, but I will not recount them at present. But whether fish feel pain under such wounds I am at a loss to determine; if they do, then their instinct for preying on insects is predominant over all others, and they lose their greed.—Forest and Stream.

**Keeping Old Age at Bay.**

A few years ago an Italian bacteriologist proclaimed that he had discovered the "germ of old age." The idea was scouted by all scientific men, but there may be something in it after all. At any rate, says "Modern Medicine," there seems to be good ground for believing that germs, if not a specific germ, are at least one of the most important influences which bring on old age. It has long been known that the ptomaines or poisonous substances produced by microbes are capable of setting up various degenerative processes; and degenerative changes in the Degenerative changes changes in the joints, the liver, the kidneys and other organs have been directly traced to this cause. The writer has for some time held the opinion that the degenerative changes incident to advancing age are due to the same cause; namely the poisons absorbed from the alimentary canal. These poisons are constantly present in greater or less quantity, according to the extent to which fermentative and putrefactive processes prevail in the stomach and intestines.

These considerations suggest at once the thought, while all human beings must necessarily be constantly subject to the influence of poisonous substances generated in their own alimentary canal, and consequently must grow old and succumb sooner or later to the degenerative process of old age, these processes may be greatly accelerated by subsisting upon a diet which favors the production of poisonous substances in the alimentary canal.

If this theory is correct we should expect to find the greatest longevity among those animals and those men who subsist on the simplest and purest diet, other conditions being equal. It would be impossible to find a sharper contrast than that which exists in this respect between carnivorous and vegetarian animals.

The duties of a house mother are many and varied, and to fill her position acceptably a girl must learn them all. Should you shun cooking, sewing or cleaning, laundry work, etc., you will not only make an unsuitable wife, but a poor directress.

A girl should not be carried away with the idea that she is the most elegant girl in town because several young men happen to call on her. Such an idea leads to unpopularity.

If you are wise and hope that the future has good things in store for you you must learn to be particular with whom you associate.

How many girls stop to think that every emotion of the mind, each ugly expression or thoughi, each tender sympathy or noble yearning or aspiration, leaves a trace upon the features, deepening the lines that make either beauty or ugliness?

Let every girl to whom this points enter into a serious, solemn compact with herself and be resolved to make the most strenuous efforts to form good habits.

Don't be conspicuous or suspicious, for one is as bad as the other. To be conspicuous one is abominable, and to be suspicious one is unhappy and has but few friends.

The girl who associates with women whose character is questionable will soon be ruined.

Teach yourself how to forget disagreeable things and acquaint yourself with the art of enjoyment. By so doing you can make others happy.

Don't allow young men to be familiar with you. Men are peculiar beings and are ready to take the advantage of every little courtesy shown them.

Cultivate in every way your graces and refinement of feeling, for they are the chief ornaments of true womanhood.

Don't conclude that your beau is all perfection because he is all smiles in your presence, for the man who continually grins is either a fool or a knave.

A girl should not marry a man until she has studied his character and acquainted herself with his habits. Oftimes a man with bad habits will make a better husband than one whose habits are good. A man with bad habits will ofttimes be guided by a good woman and become a model man.

Don't bother with the man who illy treats his mother, for he will have but little respect for other females.

It is a very ugly habit to whisper in company. If what you want to say cannot be told aloud reserve it for another occasion.

Girls should not accept the company of men for the sake of a gift, for it has a tendency to lower them in their estimation.

Keep your family affairs to yourself. It is not of much interest to the well-thinking person.

Georgia—I wish you much success. You should be careful and not allow your escort to think that you are in need of his company. A true woman is indifferent.

Estelle—A man who thinks more of himself than other people think of him will not make you a good husband. You say he does not love his mother. A man who does not love his mother will not make a good husband.

Mamie—In reply to your letter never let a man know that you think more of him than he does of you.

J. A. W.—Take my advice and don't let him be of the opinion that you need his company. If he believes that you are anxious for him he will slight you.

Essie—I certainly would not accept his invitation. He only accepts your company for convenience.

Etta—You are mistaken. All men are not alike.

Every individual should have more than one vocation in life, so that, if driven from that of his choice, he will have a second to fall back upon.

Francis—I cannot tell you all you want to know. You had better consult your mother. In reply to your other question, no matter how friendly you are with him always make him know his place. Seemingly too much interest in your welfare means no good. A woman's honor is all she has.

Florence—You should have informed him where to call. You may be mistaken.

Richard—It is indeed rude for any man to smoke in the presence of ladies. No gentleman will be guilty of such.

Don't spend your money on what is considered cheap, for it is always what it is called, and that usually means that it is worthless.

The girl to be honored is the girl who works, but be careful and spend your money to the best advantage, and out of your salary always save a portion for the day of sickness.

Some girls make a practice of impressing men who are their friends with their ignorance of life and its duties, which only tends to lower them in the estimation of sensible people.

The girl who spends her money recklessly is not fit to be the madam of a household, is not fit to control money, or to be the wife of either a poor or rich man.

E. W.—Avoid persons who are famous for asking questions of a personal nature. You are perfectly right to decline to answer such questions.

It is well to bear in mind that others may fail in politeness, but we should never allow ourselves to fall in that line or do any thing which would mar our own character or do any thing that would hurt the feelin[illegible] those with whom we come in con

Don't expect to have exclusive use of the parlor; others of the family have the same right as yourself, and your conversation ought to be of such a nature that the third person can hear.

It is not well to be sullen when you think you are neglected. Just think of something pleasant and how to please others, and you will soon find that you will end by being pleased.

There is nothing that makes a girl so unpopular and unbeloved by her own sex as having a sarcastic tongue.

By all means avoid the constant use of wrappers. They tend to make a girl untidy in arranging her toilet, as the wrapper is easily slipped on and off.

Tea gowns may be used by elderly ladies and they should not entertain gentlemen in the presence of young ladies arrayed in such. Clothes have an effect on our moral and personal appearance.

It is not necessarily true because a young man is reckless that he will make a bad husband. Marriage often results in the betterment of one or both. A good wife is ofttimes the making of a good husband, and a good husband often makes a bad wife. Some people can't stand prosperity.

Nothing is more annoying than to be in a company of ladies and for one to do all the talking and not allow any one else to get in a word edgewise.

Girls often make a mistake by displaying their ignorance in gossipping about other people's affairs.

If a man loves a girl he will do any thing to please her. Hence a girl should not thrust herself upon a man who pays but little attention to her.

It is a breach of etiquette for a young man or woman to inquire of each other's ages. It generally results in a displeasure on one side or the other. No one but a foolish person will do this.

The humane society of Pittsburg has decided that young girls must cease selling papers on the streets.

In India every resident must, under penalty of fine, have his name written up at the entrance of his house.

Australia has a population of less than 5,000,000, but economists declare it could support 100,000,000 with ease.

Large Atlantic steamers are now berthed close to the wharf at Liverpool, and the troublesome tender is dispensed with.

"Squire Abington" Baird's race course and farm, near Hull, on which he spent $375,000 ,were sold recently for a little over $50,000.

The Duke of Bedford has imported two thousand frogs from America to free the ponds on his estate from destructive insects.

The highest temperature of the world is recorded in the great desert of Africa, where the thermometer often marks 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

Vermont is credited with the largest wool clip, per sheep, east of the Mississippi river, which is 7 1-2 pounds, with other States much lower.

It is calculated that the enforcement of the excise law in New York city on Sunday costs the brewers $165,000 and the saloon keepers $331,000.

**Japan is fast gaining an important place in the commerce of the world, in spite of the interruptions of one fierce war and the dismal possibility of another.**

**Edward Atkinson says that the time will come when the fibre in the cotton-stalk will be utilized, and there are important elements for tanning and dyeing in the root.**

**For some remarkable reason not made apparent, Portland, chief commercial city of the pine tree State is buying clapboards in the State of Wsshington, 3,500 miles away.**

**A Maine paper mill recently sent a consignment of roll paper to China to be used in a newspaper office there. This is something new in the paper business in Maine.**

**Sir F. Napier Broome in his annual report on Trinidad and Tobago says that "in Tobago it is possible to live like a gentleman and with a certain amount of tropic luxury on $1,000 a year.**

**All the laity will say amen to the sentiment expressed by numerous speakers at the Harvard law school dinner, that there ought to be less machinery and less filibustering in the law.**

**The tea exported from Japan to the United States alone is estimated at forty million pounds each year, which forms one half of the tea consumed in this republic.**

**No. 2.**

**$100 Reward $100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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ATTENTION! LADIES!

**All who are desirous of having their hair straightened, by the latest and most harmless process, causing the hair to grow straight, thick and lustrous, should call at this office or address Miss E. T. T. Box S Bee office. Call and get a bottle of "PRATIAU" better known as the**

**Renowned Hair Restorer.**

**Price 25 cents.**

Read the BEE and be happy.

## DEAR OLD LADY.

**She Was Going to "Albert's," and Reached There Safely.**

An old woman wearing a black bonnet, a warm shawl and a pair of gold eyeglasses was a passenger on one of the trains from Buffalo to New York recently. She had come through from the West, and the nervous way in which she gathered her bundles around her and the number of questions she asked all showed that she was not accustomed to traveling. When the train boy came through with his assortment of books she confided to him the fact that she was going to New York to see her son, and that she had not seen him for over a year. She grew talkative and said:

"My son Albert's a great preacher. He is a Methodist, and I am a Methodist. I taught him when he was a little bit of a boy what was right and what was wrong. He hasn't been back to see me for over a year. I live way out in Missouri, and he couldn't get away this summer, but he wanted to see me, and he sent for me to come on. He preaches in a big church there, and he has got a fine family growing up——"

So she prattled on. The trainboy listened to her attentively and succeeded in selling her a copy of "The Quick or the Dead," solemnly assuring her that it was a Methodist religious book. When he left her she began to read it, calmly at first, then nervously, until she grew tired. Then she began to nod, and finally the book slipped to the floor. The gray hair reposed on the cushion of the palace car seat, and its owner dozed peacefully.

The conductor came through to collect tickets, and, seeing the peaceful sleep of his passenger, was loth to wake her. Finally he leaned over and shook her gently, and said:

"Where are you going, mother?"

"To Albert's" was the quick reply as the eyes behind the glasses opened, and the old woman looked around her for a moment, still unable to tell where she was. The motherly response touched a sympathetic chord in the conductor's heart, and he carefully looked after her until the end of the trip and saw her rush into "Albert's" arms half laughing, half crying.—New York Times.

**Men Who Stole Wind.**

"Say, officer, I wish you'd drive those hoboes away or run the min," requested the manager of a Market street eyclery. "They're hanging around the door, trying to steal our air all day long."

"Trying to steal what?"

"Our air. What we use to blow us pneumatic tires with."

"Do you fellows own the air here? Did you rent it with the premises? You'll be accusing somebody of running off with your sunbeams next. I suppose these hoboes grab a handful of air when you ain't looking, jam it in their pockets and run, eh?"

"Well, if you don't believe it, just come back here and watch."

The clerk led the way to the back part of the establishment, where he and the officer concealed themselves behind a curtain. In a moment a big tramp peered in at the door, mopped the perspiration from his face, slipped up to the little rubber hose attached to the air compresser in the basement, thrust the nozzle into his steaming collar and turned the stopcock. The wind whistled through his clothes, and for a minute he was the picture of contentment. Before he could get cooled off two more were anxiously waiting their turn at the nozzle.

The officer took him to the city prison and wanted to charge him with petit larceny for stealing air, but had to make it disturbing the peace.—San Francisco Post.

**Removing the Opportunity.**

Major Rosewell was a man of fixed habits. At 9 o'clock every morning he entered the door of his club, seated himself before the fireplace, and producing a copy of a New York paper of the previous day's issue, proceeded to peruse it. It was an unwritten law of the club that while the Major was so occupied he should not be disturbed, and the only man who at any time dared to do so was Crichton.

Crichton was a man with an inexhaustible supply of dreary anecdotes. Everything reminded him of stories, which he would relate with infinite care and elaborate detail whenever he could secure an audience.

Therefore when the Major saw Crichton enter the library one spring morning he buried his nose deep in the editorial columns of his favorite journal, and made no sign of recognition.

Crichton strolled about the room in a desultory way, until the Major began to grow nervous and uneasy, and to feel that the room was getting rather close, so he called to one of the servants: "Charles, I wish you would let that window up. It's very close in here."

Here was Crichton's opportunity. Smiling pleasantly, he commenced, "Letting that window up reminds me of a story——" when he was interrupted by a roar from the Major:

"By Jove, Charles! let that window down."—Harper's.

**Merely Synonymous.**

"I've always said," said Mr. Scrabbles, "that too much education jest amounted to makin' people furgit all about common sense."

"What's the matter?"

"My daughter this mornin' asked me how I felt. I told her I was in purty bad shape. 'Oh, papa,' said she, like she was goin' to faint, 'don't you know that bad shape is bad form?' Ez if anybody didn't know that!"—Indianapolis Journal.

**Not Between Two Fires.**

Dinklebaum—Vat's der matter, Isaacs? You look vorriet.

Isaacs—Vorriet? S'hellup me gracious! I vos nearly grazy. I half now no chance to make a brofitable investment mit mein store no more. I schoost yesterday gets me mein entire stock insured for double its value, und der landlort goes undt rents der floor above for a schwimmin' school undt der basement to a fire exdinguisher goncern.—Puck.

**The Old Woman.**

Mrs. Finkenbinder—You, Georgiana! Come into the house this minute or I'll have your father whip you within an inch of your life!

Mrs. Finkenbinder (to Mr. F. next day)—I wish you wouldn't be so cross to the children, Lemuel. You are a perfect brute. No wonder they are all afraid of you.—Chicago Tribune.

**At the Mountain House.**

New Arrival—I should think it must be cold enough at night for blankets.

Boarder — That's what everybody thinks except the proprietor.—Puck.

## PEOPLE OF NOTE.

The Sultan of Turkey recently distributed 500 loaves of bread and a quantity of meat to the poor in the slums of Stamboul.

The Princess Victoria of Wales, according to her father, can concoct a more tempting Welsh rarebit than any other woman in England.

William Steinitz, the chess champion, is in New York under medical treatment for insomnia, which disease caused Paul Murphy to committ suicide.

Bishop J. M. Thoburn, of the Methodist Episcopal church in India, has arrived in New York, and will probably remain in the United States about six months.

The little Queen of Holland is very popular, and she has become, if anything, even a greater favorite by being photographed in the typical peasant costume of her country.

Madame Marchesi, of Paris, is the most famous vocal teacher in the world. She has trained nearly all the great singers of this generation, including Melba, Calve and Eames.

The millionaire of the United States navy is said to be Commodore George E. Perkins. In the army the wealthiest man is Gen. Nelson B. Sweitzer who is also a famous cavalryman.

The will of the late Sir James Stephen is a marvel of shortness and clearness. It runs: "This is my last will. I give all my property to my wife, whom I appoint sole epecutrix."

Frank Hatton was the fifth cabinet officer appointed by President Arthur to pass over to the majority. Frelinghuysen, Folger, Timothy O. Howe and Benjamin H. Brewster were the others.

While a student at Oxford Mr. Gladstone was one of the competitors for the Ireland scholarship, but failed. "Desultory beyond belief," is what the principal examiner wrote on Gladstone's paper.

The mikado of Japan has recently issued a decree allowing a Japanese woman to lead, if she chooses, a single life. Hitherto, if found unmarried after a certain age, a husband was selected for her by law.

Mrs. Hannah Bedell, who died at Hempstead, L. I., recently, aged ninety-eight years, leaves eight children, forty grandchildren, ninety-seven great-grandchildren and twenty great-great-grandchildren, 165 descendants in all.

The Princess Beatrice closely follows all the topical songs, and after dinner at Balmoral the Queen frequently listens to a medley of popular airs played by the princess, who in all theatrical matters is thoroughly up to date.

Congressman McCleary, of Minnesota, is the schoolmaster of the House. He was for many years a professor of political science in the Minnesota State Normal School, and has written a number of school books that are widely used.

Annie W. Williams, whose profile graces the silver dollar, is the teacher of kindergarten philosophy in the Philadelphia Normal School. She is also a lecturer of considerable popularity, and has written many papers on Froebel and his doctrines.

During his first campaign for Congress Representative McKeighan, of Nebraska, who was living in a sod house at the time of his nomination travelled 10,000 miles, visiting every settlement of his big district, in order to make himself known to the voters.

Austin K. Jones has rung the college bell at Harvard for nearly forty years. Mischievous students tried to make him break the record recently by removing the tongue, but he got a hammer and at the usual hour, 7:20 A. M., made more noise than ever with the bell.

## WOMAN'S WAYS AND DOINGS.

Women gardeners are in great demaud in England and Germany.

In Holland an attempt is being made to pass a bill allowing women to be elected to Parliament.

Emily Soldene, once well known as a burlesque actress in this country, is now said to be a dramatic critic in Australia.

There are in the United States 30,354,370 women. Of those over twenty years of age 6 per cent. are unmarried and 14 per cent. are widows.

For over ten years certain women in the Isle of Man have enjoyed the right of voting. Married women do not vote. Widows and spinsters, being householders and property owners, do. Some one suggests that the name be changed to the "Isle of Woman."

London has a feminine fife and drum corps. It is made up of charming girls who meet at one another's houses and practice under the guidance of a drum major from a Guards Regiment. What with these fair drummers and Miss Ethel Stokes's volunteers, there seems to be no lack of a martial spirit in the English woman.

The wedding dress of the unfortunate Queen Marie Antoinette has lately been discovered in the ancient church of Kennweg, near Vienna. It has for many generations been the custom for Austrian brides to present their wedding dresses to a church for the adornment of an image of the Holy Virgin, or to be made into vestments.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, the wife of Ballington Booth and daughter-in-law of the founder of the Salvation Army, is pretty, has a remarkably strong, sweet disposition, and is a wonderful leader and organizer, doing almost as much as her clever husband, besides helping in the publication of the War Cry, and taking charge of her home and her three young children.

"We certainly are getting morbidder and morbider, as Alice in Wonderland would say," remarked a woman the other day as she gazed at the display in a milliner's window. "Our books, our dramas, our discussions, are worse than leaden. Now, the time has come for fashion to turn pessimist. Look at these black roses and black violets and black buttercups! It's a sin and a shame." "Well," said her companion, "as you happen to be looking at the mourning window, I don't know what else you would expect. Try this one," moving to one full of gay blossoming bonnets. Which goes to prove that Pitti Sing was right when she said, "Bless you! it all depends!"

## CAPT. TAILOR'S GOOD

**His Wife's Interpretation of the Three Blasts From the Sinking Colima.**

**The three blasts on the whistle of the Colima given by Capt. Taylor just before he disappeared under the waves have a singular significance for the grief-stricken wife. To her it is more than a farewell salute to others—it is "a very last good-bye" to herself.**

**Capt. and Mrs Taylor were an unusually devoted couple. Having no children, they lived for each other. The only thing that interfered with their happiness was his going to sea. Like most of the wives of the Pacific Mail Company's captains, Mrs. Taylor seldom went down to the dock to see her husband off on a voyage. When the time came for him to leave on his last voyage, Mrs. Taylor had a singular feeling about letting him go. At last, unable to have him take leave of her at the hotel, she said she would go down to the dock. The captain tried to dissuade her, saying it would not be pleasant for them to part before strangers. In spite of his reassurances, she could not bear the idea of having him go. The captain had never seen her exhibit such a dread at their parting, and was puzzled at it.**

**At last he suggested that she should go out to Point Lobos to wave a farewell to him. He said she could watch for him from the vessel's deck. Then to cheer her up he said he would give a parting signal.**

**"I'll be sure to blow you three whistles, dear," he said, as he was kissing her good-bye, "and that will be my farewell. The three whistles will be my very last good-bye."**

**Mrs. Taylor went out to Point Lobos as arranged. She saw the Colima steam out the Golden Gate, heard the three good-bye whistles, and watched the vessel until it was a mere speck on the horizon. Then she went home with a heavy heart.**

**When Mrs. Taylor first received news of the wreck of the Colima she was hopeful that the captain had been saved. But directly she read the paper of the last three whistle signal he had given while standing at his post of duty she broke down.**

**Later in the day she telephoned to the Pacific Mail office asking if the newspaper accounts of that last signal were true. When told they were she gave up all hope and became utterly prostrated. She takes that last three-blast signal as a message from the captain to herself as his "very last good-bye."—San Francisco Examiner.**

**Monarchy's One Chance.**

**So long as the sovereign reigns, but does not govern, and is a mere ornamental figure-head, few would engage in a republican crusade. But if we were to have a sovereign who sought in any way to meddle in government the monarchy would soon be doomed. Those who have a theoretical objection to a monarchy are influenced rather by a dislike to the courtiers and flunkeys that are inseparable from a court than by any strong feeling against an ornamental figurehead. The monarchy would be greatly strengthened were it severed from these parasitical creatures.**

**It is estimated the action of the Queen during her long reign it must not be forgotten that, when she came to the throne, the idea of the sovereigns reigning and not governing was by no means established. George III. George IV., and William IV. were perpetually meddling, and trying to impose their will on the nation. The Prince Consort sought to impose his in foreign politics, and especially in regard to all matters where Germany was concerned. The Queen, under his guidance, frequently refused to allow this man or that man to become a Minister of the Crown, as may be read in the "Memoirs of Lord Malmesbury." With a knowledge of this many leading men in the House of Commons take care to hold aloof from any active participation in resisting royal grants, etc. Still, I am bound to admit that under the Queenship of the present sovereign such progress has been made in "reigning, not governing," that there is little fear of any of her successors interfering in politics.—London Truth.**

**Angling for Human Fish.**

**A novelty in the way of sport was inaugurated the other day at the Royal Aquarium, Westminister, when a series of curious angling contests was begun in the swimming annex. Fishermen of reputation demonstrated their skill with cord and line in attempts to bring to land human fish, who having been duly hooked, cleverly imitated salmon in their efforts to regain their freedom. The result was always entertaining, and frequently very exciting, especially when the angler and the "fish" were fairly matched. In the first competition, although Mr. Hardy, of Alnwick, with a seven-ounce trout rod and line, essayed three times to overcome Ives, a strong swimmer of fourteen stone weight, the latter on each occasion succeeded in breaking the line. Miss Burnett, whose weight is eleven stone, proved an excellent fish; and Mr. Slater, of Newark, with a greenheart rod and a spinning undressed line, had not succeeded in landing her when time was called after ten minutes' hard fighting. Another lady, Miss Sylvia, of slighter build, however, gave in to the angling of Mr. Ogden, of Cheltenham, in eight minutes.—London Telegraph.**

**Accepted as an Apology.**

**Two colored men were having a lively discussion down on Pleasant street the other night. "You're a liar," said the little one. The other reached for his boot leg. "I reiterate that you are a liar," exclaimed the first one. "Oh, if yer reiterate," said the other, as he straightened up, "that's all right. I thought yer'd take it back." The little man looked at him for a moment, then, with a smile all over his face, joined the other in a walk to the nearest barroom.—Boston Traveler.**

**Big Telegraph Office.**

**The largest telegraph office in the world is in the General Post Office Building, London. There are over 3,000 operators, 1,900 of whom are women. The batteries are supplied by 30,000 cells.**

**Smoking in Court.**

**In Mexico, and Siam as well, judge, jury and lawyers all smoke in court if they wish to, while a case is being heard. Even the prisoner is not deprived of his cigar or cigarette.**

## WHY JONES IS LONELY NOW.

**His Fellow-Club Men All Fear He Will Invite Them to Go Bicycling.**

"What come over Jones lately?" asked one of a group of men who were seated about a table in an athletic club. "He's got to be a regular hermit. He used to be as sociable as anybody, but now you never see him dining with anybody, and he sits alone in the reading room as if he hadn't a friend in the club."

"You don't know about Jones because you don't ride a wheel," said a second man. "All of us bicyclists are afraid to talk much with him for fear of being urged to go riding with him. He's a good fellow, and we should all like to go on tours with him, but he's the most awful rider in the club. He never seems to get his fill. Centuries are mere child's play with him, and the man who starts out to ride with him is likely to be brought home on a shutter, suffering from absolute physical exhaustion. When he invites us to go on a run with him, it isn't pleasant to refuse, so we have all got to keep away from him."

"It's a pity," chimed in a third, "for Jones is a delightful fellow otherwise, and he is extremely fond of company on his trips. But there is simply no getting on with him when he is on his wheel. Three of us started last Sunday to go with him to Patchogue. The round-trip is just 126 miles, and we thought that that would satisfy even his craving for bicycling. But it didn't. The only way in which he could content himself was by riding several miles ahead of us occasionally, and then coming back until he met us. When we started on the home trip, he explained that he hadn't his lantern, and would therefore have to get back before dark. So he left us, and got in an hour or two before we did."

"That isn't the worst," put in another of the party. "He has a new wheel, and wants to ride to Albany in a day. It's nearly 150 miles, and a good deal of the road is bad, so the man who starts out with him will have to show himself a 'quitter' or reach Albany three-quarters dead. And Jones is looking for a victim; so if he talks bicycle to anyone, you tell him your wheel's in the factory."—New York Tribune.

**New York's First School.**

A sign appeared over an old doorway on Wall street in 1630 announcing that a school had been opened on the premises. This was the first and for many years the only school in New York. The teachers were not very well paid in those days.

The tuition fee was fixed at two beaver skins a year for each pupil, and it was distinctly understood that the skins should be properly dried and seasoned. At that time there was little money in circulation and Indian wampum had commenced to depreciate in value. The school master, it is recorded, lost a great deal through bad debts.

The first school was not a financial success; the schoolmaster fell into debt and finally, in 1633, was banished from the city. For three years after this the education of the youth of New York was neglected.

In 1636 the Council decided that, as children were fast accumulating in the town, a school house be established "to keep the children off the street." A new teacher was sent over from Holland shortly after this, and a room in one of the taverns was equipped as a schoolroom. The school teacher's salary was fixed at $100 a year.

The expense of maintaining a public school, however, soon begun to increase. The next school teacher received $14.40 a month and valuable perquisites, such as beaver skins, fruits and vegetables. The expenses of the new system increased rapidly.

It became necesary to pension the old teacher, and a pension of $4 a month was voted to him. The next step was to engage an assistant teacher, and by 1661 several teachers had been regularly licensed.

The great event in the history of New York's educational department came a few years later, in 1668, when the first Latin school master appeared in New York. He was imported from Holland, and received a salary of $200 a year.—New York Sun.

**Cleanest Town in the World.**

The cleanest town in the world is said to be Broek, Holland. It is only a few miles from the capital, and has been famous for its cleanliness from time immemorial. It is also notable on account of the fanciful style of its houses and yards and gardens and streets. The people, though only peasants, are well-to-do, and all feel a pride in their town. It seems to be the first business of their lives to keep their houses freshly painted, their gardens in perfect order, and their yards and streets as clean as a parlor.

No carts are allowed in the streets, and no cattle. Though the raising of stock and the making of butter and cheese are their occupations, a stranger would never imagine that there were any cattle in the region, unless he went to the beautiful green meadows of the back of the houses, or the stables out here, where cows are kept in stalls, scrubbed and washed like a kitchen. The streets are too fine and neat for the feet of the animals to step on; all are paved with polished stones, intermingled with bricks of different colors, and kept so scrupulously clean that a lady could walk anywhere in white satin slippers.—Pall Mall Gazette.

**A Real Tribute.**

"That bicycle suit of yours," said the fiance, "is the most hideous article of wearing apparel man ever gazed upon. Honestly, it's a wonder that it doesn't cause cases of hysterics every time you appear on the street."

He paused for a reply, but she had drooped her blushing head and said not a word. She could not speak.

The eloquent compliment to her skill in designing a successful bicycle costume had overwhelmed her with joy.—Chicago Record.

**That's Diffe ent.**

Professor—When we want to say something that we don't dare say in English we use the French.

Pupil—And when the French want to say something they don't dare say in French——

Professor—Ah, you could make your fortune in Paris if you could only discover that something!—Truth.

Kernan will have fine attractions this season.

The Wooers excursion to Glymont was not well attended.

A small crowd went to Norfolk last Saturday.

Hamilcar Turlcigh will revive the Amateur Glee Club.

Madame Sissieretta Jones is gaining great laurels in Germany.

A large crowd went to Bay Ridge Sunday morning.

The Cleveland Minstrels is the greatest in this country.

Robert Downing, the greatest actor in the country to-day, will appear at the National in a new play.

The Morton Club will go to Notley Hall to-morrow.

Miss Seawood Bruce will become a fine pianist soon.

There are several good brass bands in the city. The Capital City Band is very successful.

The George Leary is the most popular boat on the river.

Mr. T. S. Jones is the president of the Shiloh Lyceum.

The Morton Club is becoming to be one of the most popular clubs in the city.

Mr. W. H. Brooker is preparing for another boxing contest at his park.

The Market House base ball club is one of the strongest teams in the city.

Miss Hill, of the Wellesley Boating Club, says that women should have all the sports that men have.

Driving parties are quite fashionable in Philadelphia.

The summer boarding houses in Atlantic City have little or no amusements.

Lawn Tennis is very fashionable in the vicinity of Eleventh and T streets n. w.

The outlook for excursions next month is good.

There was quite a fashionable gathering at the music Wednesday afternoon at the Capitol Grounds. The young ladies were dressed in the height of fashion.

## WHEREABOUTS OF PEOPLE.

Dr. F. J. Shadd has returned from Harpers Ferry.

Mrs. B. K. Bruce has left the city for Indianapolis, where her father is, who is quite ill.

Mr. Roscoe Bruce returned to the city from Silcott Springs Monday.

Mrs. Savoy, who has been ill for some time is quite well again and is able to be out again.

District Attorney Birney is out of the city.

Mrs. Geargiana Rogers, of 1009 Eleventh street n. w., has left the city, accompanied by her tittle adopted daughter Florence. They will summer at Newport, R. I., for six weeks.

Miss Minnie E. Gibbons, organist for the Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, is out again after a slight illness.

Rev. Dr. Gibbons has returned from Charlottesville after perfecting arrangements for the accommodation of the large body of excursionists he expects to take to Charlottesville to-night.

Miss Mattie E. Fowler, of Louisaille, Ky., will arrive in the city next Monday, and will be the guest of Miss Florence M: Williams, 1527 Kingman Place.

Dr. E. D. Williston is still in the city attending to the patients of Dr. J. R. Francis.

Dr. R. B. Thomas anticipates a trip to Atlantic City next week.

Mr. John W. Poe will leave the city next week for West Virginia.

Mr. J. H. Merriwether, wife and children are at Wayman Cottage, Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. William Carter, of Indiana, will leave the city next month.

Mrs. J. B. Henderson will leave for Richmond, Va., uext month to attend the grand sitting of True Reformers.

Mrs. Dr. F. J. Shadd is out the city.

Mr. D. H. Murray and Mr. John Butler arrived in the city from Harpers Ferry Monday morning.

Hon. George W. Murray is in the city looking after his contest.

Mr. S. K. Governs is in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs, Henry Lacy, 1625 Tenth street n. w.

Miss Julia Bush has gone to the Paeonian Springs, Va.

Mrs. Jesse Lawson and children left Silcott Springs, Va., last Wednesday, where they have been spending the summer.

Miss Anna Ross is at Asbury Park, N. J., for the summer.

Miss Audie Goines left the city last Thursday to spend a while at Duck Island, Md.

Miss Sarah Lewis left Round Hill, Va., last week, and is now very sick at her home.

Mrs. Col. Toomer, the only daughter of ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, left the city Wednesday for Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

Miss Beatrice L. Warrick has just returned to the city from Atlantic City and Philadelphia, Pa., where she has been for some time.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback left for New York City Thursday on business.

Mrs. Alice M. Lucas, of 463 E street s. w., left the city Thursday for Richmond, to visit her sister Mrs. Georgia Gibbons-Price.

Miss Lizzie Tilghman and sister are at Purcellville, Va.

Miss Jesse Lewis, of Georgetown, has returned to the city from Purcellville, Va.

Mr. Edgar Beckley has been spending his vacation at Sniggersville, Va.

Mrs. Harris, of Baltimore, Md., is the guest of Mrs. James Hick at Northfolk, Loudon County, Va.

Mrs. Walter Y. Clark, of 1821 L street n. w. is quite ill. Her many friends wishes her a speedy recovery.

## AFRO-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN S.

**Superintendent Easton Criticised at the Saratoga Convention.**

Saratoga, Aug. 17.—At the convention of the colored Republicans yesterday, Richard Kelly, of Troy, spoke at length on the matter of W. G. Harris, a colored veteran of the late war, who was appointed to a position as orderly in the capitol, but who, when he presented himself for duty, was, by reason of his color, it was alleged, put to work as a porter.

The Rev. J. R. Smith, of Troy, offered the following, which was adopted:

"That the committee on resolutions be instructed to give expression of the sentiment of the colored men in convention assembled, in reference to discrimination made as to appointments of employes by Superintendent Easton on the State Capitol at Albany, and especially as to the case of William G. Harris, commander of Thaddeus Stevens Post, G. A. R., of New York city."

The temporary organization was made permanent, and the Committee on Constitution presented a report, which was adopted.

"Afro-Americans' Republican Organization of the State," was decided upon as the name of the body. These officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Charles W. Anderson, New York; first vice-president, Albert M. Thomas, Brooklyn; second vice-president, R. B. Jackson, Troy; third vice-president, J. W. Thompson, Rochester.

Chairman of Executive Committee, T. T. Fortune, Brooklyn; recording secretary, R. F. Sims, New York; corresponding secretary, John W. Caldwell, Albany; treasurer, the Rev. J. J. Adams, Fulton county; sergeant-at-arms, Isaiah Kane, New York.

Fraternal delegates to the Connecticut State Convention, on August 22, were chosen as follows: The Rev. F. R. Bell, New York, and the Rev. J. R. B. Smith, Troy. Rochester was selected as the next place of meeting.

An address by President Anderson followed, in which he urged upon the convention the advisability of returning to office all of the present Republican State officers. Adjourned.

## WEAVER AND COGGESHALL NAMED.

**The Latter Withdraws His Name From the Regular Oneida Convention.**

Rome, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Senator Coggeshall, who was a candidate for renomination, withdrew his name in the convention to-day. He made a red-hot speech, in which he said he had been turned down by the most despicable means.

He said it was a question whether the people or the ring should rule, and the ring had won. The day would come when he would appeal to the people for vindication.

Frederick G. Weaver was then nominated, the vote being 62 for Weaver and 4 for Coggeshall.

Senator Coggeshall and his friends then withdrew from the convention and organized another convention, John B. Jones, of Utica, being chosen chairman. Senator Coggeshall made a strong speech, and the bolters decided to call themselves the independent Republican party of Rome. Mr. Coggeshall was then nominated for Senator.

## TWO LIVES LOST IN A STORM.

**Many Persons Injured in Pittsburg and Property Destroyed.**

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 19.—Last night's storm was the most terrific and destructive that has visited this city in many years. It came without warning and at a time when the parks were filled with people and the rivers with boats crowded with excursionists.

As far as known at this time, two lives were lost, a score of persons were injured, two it is thought fatally, and property damaged to the extent of $100,000.

The dead are: Millie Linbaugh, cook on the steamer Ludkeefer, drowned; unknown woman, blown from Point bridge.

Those probably fatally injured are: Patrick Shea, fireman of the West End Electric Railway power house; John Adams, conductor Second Avenue Traction line.

At least twenty others were injured more or less seriously by being hit with flying debris, but their names have not been obtained.

The steamers Ludkeefes, Little Bill and Arlington were overturned and many barges, coal boats and small craft torn from their moorings and sent adrift. The passenger boat Dakota was forced against the Smithfield street bridge and her side crushed in. She sank in several feet of water. When the storm struck the Ludkeefes, Captain Keefer, Mate Miller, Millie Linbaugh, the cook, and two colored chambermaids were on board, but all reached shore in safety except Millie Linbaugh, who became exhausted and was drowned.

While the wind was at its height an unknown woman attempted to cross the Point bridge. She was caught in a whirlwind and blown into the river and drowned.

On the South Side the large grain elevator of Henderson & Johnson, in course of construction, was almost completely demolished.

Several tenements were crushed, but fortunately the occupants were away.

Two freight cars on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie road were lifted from the tracks and blown into the Monongahela river. Portions of the Monongahela and Castle Shannon inclines were carried away by the wind and demolished. On the North Side (Alleghany) great damage was done to small buildings and many trees uprooted in the parks, but as far as reported no person was seriously injured.

On Arch street in this city a new brick building was blown over, crushing a double frame dwelling adjoining, occupied by Mrs. Daly, with one child, and Mrs. Perior, with three children. When the building went down Mrs. Perior and her eldest child escaped, but the two smaller children were buried in the debris. The same fate caught Mrs. Daly and her child. An alarm was sent in from box 165, but before the firemen got there a number of men had dug the people out and found them all unhurt.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 18.—Another life was lost during the storm, making the death list three. Archibald Sepbie was blown into the river and drowned while trying to tighten the lines of some coal barges in the West End. He was married and had a large family.

## ASAPH WINS TO-DAY'S STAKES.

**Carries Off the Hurricane Club Stakes at Saratoga To-Day.**

Race Track, Saratoga, Aug. 19.—There was a good attendance at the track today.

First race, purse $400, five furlongs: Preston first, Hidalgo second, Kandor third. Time—1.03½. Betting: 2 to 1 on Preston, 3 to 1 on Hidalgo and 15 to 1 on Kandor.

Second race, purse $400, for two-year-old fillies, four and one-half furlongs: Colville first, Mildred second, Hannah third. Time—1.57¼. Betting: 1 to 2 on Colville, 10 to 1 on Mildred and 5 to 1 on Hannah.

Third race, Hurricane Club Stakes, one mile: Asaph first, Dolabra second, Caesarion third. Time—1.43¼. Betting: 1 to 1 on Asaph, 3 to 5 on Dolabra and 4 to 5 on Caesarion.

Fourth race, purse $400, for two-year-olds, five furlongs: Kamsin first, Sky Blue second, Falling Water third. Time—1.35. Betting: 3 to 5 on Kamsin, 5 to 1 on Sky Blue and 4 to 1 on Falling Water.

The fifth race, a mile and a quarter, for a purse of $400, Candelabra came under the wire first, and was closely followed by Caracoas. Case came in third. Time of winner—1.11.

Betting: Candedabra 4 to 5, Caracoas 12 to 1, Case 4 to 1.

## TRAIN DERAILED AT BOG LAKE.

**Adirondack Express Settles Into a Marsh Near Tupper Lake.**

Tupper Lake Station, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The express train on the Adirondack and St. Lawrence railroad, which left New York at seven o'clock last evening, was partially derailed at 4.40 o'clock this morning, while travelling northward at Bog Lake, about fifteen miles below this point. There were no injured.

The train consisted of eight cars, five of which were sleepers. One coach and two sleepers settled down into the marsh, and the water flowed into the doors and cover the floors. The passengers walked into the other cars. The derailment occurred at the big fill into which thousands of tons of stone and earth have been dumped. The rails are only three feet above the surface.

## ADMIRAL MEADE TURNS FIREMAN.

**Assumes Command at a Fire in Philadelphia Saturday.**

Philadelphia, Aug. 17.—Fire was discovered in the Union League building yesterday afternoon. Admiral Meade and Major Williams were in the corridor, and the Admiral took command and ordered an alarm to be rung to "fire quarters." The fire brigade of the League responded and Admiral Meade directed the hosemen where to play the stream, and the flames, after thirty minutes' battle, were stifled without the aid of the engine company, and all hands adjourned to the captain's cabin for refreshments.

## FORMOSA REBELS DEFEATED.

**Japanese Capture Their Stronghold and Virtually End the Rebellion.**

London, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that reports have been received there from Formosa stating that the Japanese, under General Kawaymura, attacked Shinchiku, an important city on the southwest coast of the island and the stronghold of the leader of the Black Flags.

Two Japanese gunboats co-operated with the land forces. The Black Flags were utterly routed, and the rebellion is virtually over.

## 17 PERSONS DROWNED AT HAMBURG.

**Steamer Concordia Collides with a Boat Containing Twenty-five People.**

Hamburg, Aug. 19.—A boat containing twenty-five passengers was run down and sunk to-day by the steamer Concordia, from Stade. Seventeen persons were drowned.

## THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

A Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

**General.**

Mrs. Helen Stewart took the oath of office and became Sheriff of Greene county, Mo.

Peter Frederick Rothermel, the famous historical painter, died at Pottstown, Pa., yesterday, aged 76 years.

It has been officially announced that the coronation of Czar Nicholas II. will take place in April.

Two men were fatally shot and one badly beaten in a fight between ferrymen at Edison, Washington.

The big harvesting machinery shops of Amos Whitley & Co., at Springfield, O., have been purchased by an English syndicate.

Twenty people were injured in a trolley car collision at Indianapolis. A misplaced switch was the cause of the accident.

The iron foundry of the Knowles steam pump works at Warren, Mass., was burned. Loss, $175,000.

Ex-Mayor Van Horn, of Denver, fell from a window of the Grand Central hotel, at that place, this morning, and was killed.

Twenty people were injured in a collision between a switch engine and a trolley car, at Chester, Pennsylvania, yesterday.

A movement has been started in London to establish a new line of trans-Atlantic steamers to run from Cardiff to New York.

Fire destroyed the cigar factory of Whitmore Bros., and the tobacco warehouse of Julius Marquise, at Kirkville, N. Y. Loss $30,000.

Jacob Gigax, a Zanesville, Ohio, banker, committed suicide by placing his head on the railroad track in front of an approaching train.

Yellow fever is on the increase at Havana, Cuba. One hundred and sixty-eight cases have been reported during the last two weeks.

The latest reports from Eagle Pass, Tex., say that out of 835 returning negro colonists quarantined there, there are 115 cases of small-pox.

A heavy wind storm at Baltimore demolished St. Elizabeth's Church and did much damage to other buildings. The loss amounts to over $30,000.

The lake steamers Britannic and Russia collided in the Detroit river yesterday. The Britannic was sunk and the Russia badly damaged.

The Hopkinton Savings Bank of Hope Valley, Rhode Island, has suspended, and will probably wind up its affairs. This is the second time it has been in trouble.

Ex-Mayor Arnold gave a luncheon at Gravesend, England, to Admiral Kirkland and the officers of the United States cruisers, San Francisco and Marblehead.

Sir William Howland, ex-lieutenant-governor of Ontario, was quietly married, at Toronto, to Mrs. Bethune, the widow of the late Mr. Bethune. The bride is sixty.

The Remington Paper Company, of Watertown, owning the largest paper mills in Northern New York, has voluntarily increased the wages of its employes ten per cent.

It has practically been decided that H. H. Holmes, the alleged murderer of Minnie and Annie Williams and others, will go to Chicago for trial for murder of the Williams girls.

The colt stable of the Genesee Valley Stock Farm, at Elmira, was burned. Eleven thoroughbred colts perished in the flames. The loss on barns and stock is placed at $15,000.

The United States cruiser Atlanta, has been ordered from Key West to New York for repairs, defects being discovered in her boilers. The Cincinnati will relieve her at Key West.

A gang of robbers attempted to hold up three men at Erie, Pa. A fight occurred in which one of the robbers was killed and Barney Smith and Harry Easterlick, two of their intended victims, mortally wounded.

The town of Sprague, in Skamania county, Wash., was burned yesterday. All the buildings in the town, including the Northern Pacific car shops and round houses, were destroyed. The loss is $1,000,000.

The Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Company, of Lebanon, Pa., have notified the employes in the puddling and rolling mills that their wages are increased 10 per cent., the order to go into effect on August 16.

Meyer Schoenfeld, the leader of the garment workers' strike, said yesterday that the strike had not been declared off and that it would not be until the Contractors' Association meets to-morrow and decides to accept the new agreement.

Charles Dunlap, a general superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, died in Chicago at 2.15 o'clock yesterday morning of injuries which he received at the chutes last Thursday night. He was forty-eight years old.

The State Department has received the following cablegram from Consul Gernigan, at Shanghai, in reference to the reported massacre near Kuchong: "Americans safe, none hurt. Ten British killed."

H. C. Tyler lowered the world's professional one-mile bicycle record of 1:50 2-5, at New York, yesterday, covering the distance in 1:49 2-5. He went for the two-mile record, off which he clipped two-fifths of a second, his time being 3:56.

The North American Phonograph Company yesterday secured a temporary injunction from Vice-Chancellor Emery, of New Jersey, restraining the Edison Phonograph Works and Thomas A. Edison personally from selling phonographs to anybody but the plaintiffs, who claim the sole right to sell the instruments.

The Provincial Court, of Kissengen, has rejected the application of Louis Stern, of New York, to rescind its order for his arrest in connection with charges of having misstated his son's age for the purpose of evading a tax, and has also refused the alternative demand that he be not required to furnish bail.

The indictment against President C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific, for violating the Inter-State commerce law, was dismissed to-day in the United States District Court at San Francisco.

The reorganized whiskey trust is likely to get into trouble with Attorney-General Maloney, of Illinois. The attorney-general is sharply watching the reorganization and quo-warranto proceedings are not improbable.

The number of deaths resulting from the breaking of the gangway at the Germania dockyards, at Kiel, is larger than was at first supposed. Divers have already recovered fourteen bodies and are seeking others.

M. F. Sweeney, who holds the world's record of six feet four and one-half inches, for the high jump, will represent the New York Athletic Club for that event in their contest with the London Athletic Club, September 21.


Wants waiters all over the country to know what a good thing MEXICAN

MUSTANG LINIMENT

is, and to give it a triah

Gets scalded with hot soups, etc., and burned from handling hot dishes.

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GOLDSBORO, N. C., Feb. 6, 1895.

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I am, your friend,

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